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SOUVENIR * * *

OF

PHENIX, N.Y.

AND VICINITY



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HISTORICAL SOUVENIR SERIES No. 14

PHOENIX, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Holiday Number, 1902.
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"Grip", 109 Corning Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

[ILLUSTRATED.]

PHENIX, Oswego County, one of the principal manufacturing villages in Northern New York, and next to the chief one in the county, is situated on the Oswego river and canal and on the most direct line of the New York Central railroad from Syracuse to Oswego—only sixteen miles from each. Its proximity to Lake Ontario (at Oswego), affords an advantage which most manufacturing towns do not possess. By means of the Oswego canal which passes through Phoenix manufactured products are easily and cheaply carried to the lake for trans-shipment by barge or schooner, it being but a few hours' journey with the slowest canal locomotion. Then, too, it is within a few minutes' ride of the main line of the Central where direct connections with all the fast trains on this great east and west iron road are made by those coming from Phoenix. Twelve in number daily pass through this village.

The Prospects for Phoenix to grow, both in population and commercial importance, were never better. This fact has been recognized by the men who are to build the trolley line between this place and the cities to the north and south, since they selected Phoenix as the best of the routes that are offered between Syracuse and the lake. Across the river, virtually in Phoenix, is to be a second trolley line, a competitor of the first, and both lines are to carry freight and express, giving to Phoenix competition in rates by rail as well as by water.

The Local Field of Trade includes several small but thriving hamlets within a few minutes' drive, both in Oswego and Onondaga counties, those on the west side of the river being in the latter county. Roads cutting the adjacent rural districts radiate from Phoenix like spokes to a wheel and bring thousands of dollars to the coffers of her merchants every year.

All kinds of produce are raised by the farmers who do their trading at Phoenix, but the chief productions are potatoes, veal and tobacco; hay, butter, cheese and milk. Hambletonian horses of the purest breed are raised here where the Vanderbilts have secured one of their best teams. Many of the farmers are the descendants of early settlers whose farms are free of encumbrances and who, with the pride that the "old place" inspires in most men's bosoms, have improved and reconquered their places so that the section tributary to this village is a veritable garden spot, dotted

with farms kept up in the best order and as prolific as the best of tilled land.

The Boating Facilities on the canal give Phoenix a daily packet to Syracuse and tri-weekly express between Oswego and Utica. The 1,000-ton large canal that is practically assured to this state will benefit Phoenix considerably, since the main channel has been surveyed within two miles of the village, along the Oneida and Seneca rivers, to say nothing of the branch—a direct cut of 24 miles to Lake Ontario—which is to follow the Oswego river passing through Phoenix.

This village has the usual telephone, local and long distance, that is common to every advanced community.

The D. L. & W. railroad passes within three miles of Phoenix and the N. Y., O. & W. railroad about the same distance. Shippers who employ teams can secure competitive rates by hauling their products to Lamsons on the first named road or to Pennellville on the other.

The Manufacturing Interests are peculiarly favored with unlimited water power and an abundance of natural gas. The Oswego river, which falls at this point over a half mile of rifts, affords a head of about eight feet. Behind it are thirty-seven lakes—that immense chain which stretches across Central New York and which pours all of its waters through the Oswego river into Lake Ontario. So it is plain that the force which moves the wheels of industry in this village will never give out.

The Water Power, abundant and capable of turning several more wheels, has already been improved to the highest standard. A quarter of a mile of river front and mill races on each side of the river offers plenty of room as well as water. Money has been liberally invested in building artificial channels that divert the flood of the river and harness the wheels. On the east side, in the village proper, several large, modern structures capable of accommodating manufacturers considerably more extensively than many good sized cities can offer, some of them already partly occupied, have conveniences ready for tenants equal to the very best. Not many years ago the land upon which they stand came into the possession of a gentleman of means whose ideas of what were needed prompted him to erect large, commodious brick structures with all modern improvements. Being somewhat in advance of the

immediate needs of the town he builded more extensively than was necessary, with the result that there is now at hand ready for occupancy three big factory buildings which can be obtained by any firm that can give assurances of a permanent and profitable industry, under the most advantageous terms.

Some idea of the facilities offered is obtained from the following description: Four substantial buildings, three of them three stories and the other two stories, occupy splendid sites on the banks of the canal and river. The power house where the electric light and water companies are located, is 60x80 feet and is connected with three water wheels. The sub-structure is all stone, steel and Indiana oak. It is three stories and has as

offices—private and public, power elevators, automatic sprinklers and an unusually grand system of fire-proof vaults, five in number—a vault for the offices, another for finished stock, one for fine tools, etc., altogether five separate vaults.

All of these buildings rest on solid rock capable of sustaining the tallest sky-scraper. They are all heated by steam and equipped for electric light and natural gas.

The Dam, crossing the river at a slight angle from a straight course, is 800 feet long from shore to shore, with a spillway of 440 feet and including 200 feet of bulkheads. Two races, one 40 and the other 20 feet wide, connect with a fore-bay having an opening of 100 feet in one end and 50 feet in the other. The retaining wall, built on bed rock,



VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

W. H. Warner,
John Wing.

S. J. Moyer, Clerk,
O. M. Reilly, President.

John O'Brien,
E. A. Tabor.

finely finished offices as the best city buildings, done off in natural wood, with tile floors and fire-places, bronze gridiron and plate glass partitions, and large vaults and cabinets.

The largest of the buildings, three stories high, has 180 windows and is 10x120 feet. It is finished off in the interior with more elegance than that already mentioned. It has power elevators, automatic sprinklers, offices, vaults, etc. The third of the three-story buildings is partly occupied but it has conveniences for several light manufacturing plants. It was built for a knife factory capable of turning out 100 dozen per day and employing 150 hands. Another large building has two stories and is 30x90 with a detached foundry, 30x50, connected by passage ways. This is also fitted up in a grand style, including elegant

is 100 feet long and 14 feet high, the base being 5 feet thick and the top 3 feet. It is seldom that any water power has such natural and created advantages as this one. What is better still, the present factories use the water wheels the year round, the supply never becoming too low to run the machinery under full headway.

The power we have described does not include that across the river from Phoenix, where, although the improvements are not so great there is offered an abundance of river front and the same generous supply of water.

The Manufactured Products of Phoenix are chiefly tissue papers and toilet rolls. Here are turned out every day in the year except Sunday—or rather every twenty-four hours, for the mills run day and night—2,000 reams (480 sheets to

the ream); and there is about \$220,000 invested in these mills. Most of the work is done by machinery and the number of hands employed is not so large for the size of the plants, as in many other lines of manufacturing. Probably there are about 150 men laboring day and night from 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night. The paper is turned out also in large

River Paper Co., the Phoenix Tissue Paper Co., the Phoenix Toilet and Paper Co., and Sweet Bros. Paper Manufacturing Co. Other manufacturing companies and firms in Phoenix now engaged in shipping their products all over the country, besides the above mentioned, are: Duffy Bros. & Nellis, silk; Pierce & Pendergast, millers; the Desk and Knife Co.; the Phoenix Hot Water



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

GROUP OF STREETS IN PHOENIX.

Chestnut East from Cherry,
Canal South from Bridge,
Lock West from Jefferson.

Main South from Lock,
Canal North from Lock,
Church, looking West.

sheets 40x60 inches, by one of the mills. Another makes the colored tissues and cuts the paper into toilet rolls and packages. There are four paper mills supplying every portion of the world with tissue and toilet papers. They are the Oswego

Heater Co.; Otts Bros., laundry; Phoenix Yeast and Spirits Co.; M. C. Ryan, berry crate fasteners and hinges; the Sinclair Chair Co.; E. B. Baker, machinery; F. W. Alvord, harness; J. H. Loomis & Son, interior wood work; Phoenix Sliding Blind Co.

The Natural Gas Supply is unlimited, being used not only for heating, cooking and lighting, but for both motive power and for welding, forging and brazing. One well alone supplies a million feet every twenty-four hours. Every year new wells are opened and invariably they yield abundantly.

The Business Men's Association, incorporated, is earnest and progressive in its efforts to promote the interests of the village and stands ready at all times to give material aid to any industry which has a legitimate, permanent motive in view.

Phoenix has a wide reputation for its homes, churches and school. The streets are well shaded, broad, clean and those most largely used are macadamized. The village is lighted by arc lights well distributed through the streets.

The Lighting Plant is wired for 1,500 incandescent and thirty arc lights and has a capacity for more than double that number of both lights.



Borrowed Photo. THE OLD RIVER BRIDGE

Its power is obtained from three water wheels and a fourth can be put in at any time it is needed.

The Water Supply is from the Oswego river, the intakes being above the village where the water is free of all contamination. The pumping station is capable of supplying two and a half million gallons every twenty-four hours. Since the plant was instituted in 1887, no fire has ever got out of the building in which it started, and there has seldom, if ever, been a total loss.

History of Phoenix—The village, situated three miles below Three River Point at the foot of the rifts in the Oswego river known as Three River rifts, was laid out in village plots in 1836, having in 1828 received its name from Alexander Phoenix who purchased what is known as the Phoenix patent from George W. Scriba, the original proprietor of the land. The village was incorporated in 1848. The first settler was Abram Paddock who built a log cabin in 1801 and was the first white man to make a home in the town of

Schroepel. For years he followed trapping and hunting, getting his living solely through his skill with his traps and his gun until his death, which occurred in 1821. He bore the sobriquet of "Bear Hunter Paddock" because he slaughtered large numbers of bears which were numerous hereabouts at that time. Buried in what was then an unbroken wilderness, he was for six years the only white inhabitant of the territory now comprising the town. The Oneida and Onondaga Indians then came down the river over two trails leading to Three River Point in search of game and fish. Paddock, making frequent trips to Oswego, then an outpost for traders, with his trophies of the chase, exchanged pelts for rum which he traded with the Indians for the fruits of their hunts. Being shrewd at bargaining he was able to acquire large quantities of fur in that way and realize large profits from their sale at the fort.

In 1822 Simon S. Chapin secured the log house of Paddock and opened the tavern, three years later erecting a frame addition, the first in the village. In 1827 Walter Peck erected a saw

mill and a year after he opened a store in a building near the river bridge.

In 1828 Seth W. Burke opened a blacksmith shop, where for a few years he made all of the tools that were used in the little settlement. The next year he erected the grist mill for Alexander Phoenix.

Charles S. Sweet, who was a clerk for Walter Peck was in business with his father in a store near the lock. In 1838 he erected another store, Joshua M. Rice at that time also being engaged in trade.

Hezekiah Barnes, who bought all of the property belonging to Alexander Phoenix arrived in 1835 and built the mill race, engaging very largely in clearing adjacent lands and carrying on the manufacture of barrel staves, also in conducting a store.

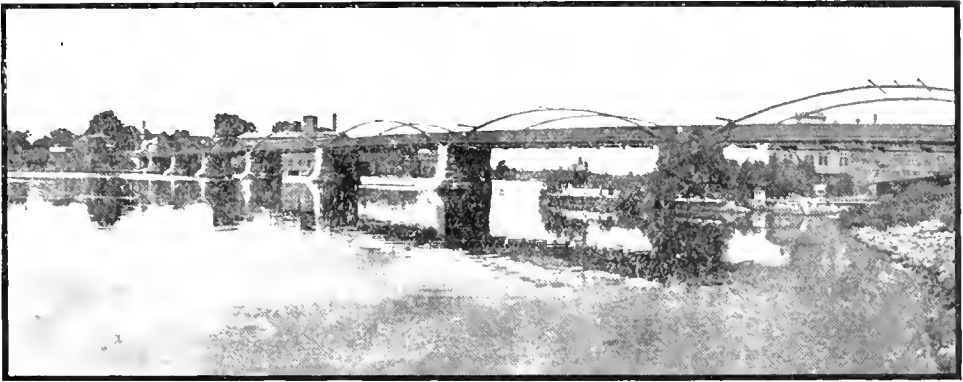
Marshall and Wilbur Hale also had a store on the banks of the canal at the foot of Lock street where they engaged in boat building. E. G. Hutchinson was another early merchant in the village who also engaged in milling. E. F. Gould had a heading plant where he made barrel heads. Hart & Bentley for several years, up to the time they were burned out, in 1850, carried on tanning.

In the early days of the canal Phoenix was an important boat building place, the canal being lined with boat yards. In 1872 there were five, owned by Harwick & Breed, Joseph Gilbert, Merry & Breed, E. J. Vickery and Betts & Pierce. Among the merchants at that time were Gouverneur M. Sweet, John C. Hutchinson, Ralph O. Barnes, Drs. Davis, Conger and C. O. Lee who opened the first drug store in the village, and Seth W. Alvord, harness maker.

The second grist mill in the village was erected in 1858 by Pliny F. Conger who soon after took in as partner Edmund Merry. G. G. Breed afterwards became part owner and in 1866 it was purchased by H. Wetherby & Co. who were running it the following year when it was burned. They erected a new structure and continued the business until 1876. The property was then leased by Amasa P. Hart & Co. who were succeeded by Payne Bigelow.

The Oswego River cheese factory was built in 1863 by Ira Gould. In 1868 A. W. Sweet established the Phoenix Coffin and Casket works which in 1891 was converted into a paper mill by Frank Dilts of Fulton. The Phoenix Knife Co. was originally organized, in 1880, as the Central City Knife Co., and finally took the former name in 1892. The Phoenix Hardware Manufacturing Co. was moved here from Syracuse in 1888. In 1892 the foundry of John O'Brien and the Table works of L. S. Wilson were started. Then, in 1894, came the Syracuse Storage Battery Co., followed by the Phoenix Hot Water Heater Co.

John P. Rice; Dyer, William and Samuel Putnam, M. S. Cushman, E. C. Fitzgerald, Calvin B. Merwin, Stephen B. Johnson, William Gilbert, E. D. Harrington, J. F. Simons, Ad. and Amasa P. Hart; James H. Loomis, Charles Sherman, Simeon S. and Stebbin Chapin; George P. Withers, Estes Rector; Isaac and John Wing; A. B. Getty, Dr. Charles M. Lee, Lewis Rowe, Samuel Foote, W. B. Hatch; William and George Leslie; Drs. Randall, Williams and Rice; G. H. Northrup, Ehuanson Chesebro, Samuel Foote; Erastus, John and Willard Gould; Francis David; E. G. and John C. Hutcheson; George Wright, John C. Fuller, Andrew Baird, H. W. Weeden; Sylvester and Benjamin F. Jones; A. Spenimberg; John L., Rufus and Augustus Diefendorf; N. C. and Seth W. Alvord; Ira Betts, John Wing; Philo, John and Hiram Carpenter; Wilber and Marshall Hale; Charles W. Avery, Dr. A. P. Hammill, ——— Vickery, Dr. Gerritt Smith, Charles W. Candee, Ashley P. Northrup, W. B. Howard, Ephraim Maxfield, Stephen Cathart; Joseph and Richard Fralick; Josiah, John and Hiram Fox; John and



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

THE NEW RIVER BRIDGE.

Earliest Settlers of Phoenix.—The following are among those who lived in Phoenix in 1835: Walter Peck, Hezekiah Barnes, Nathan Huntley, Hugh Huntley, Dr. Brown; Curtis and Richard Munger; Seth W. and Frank Burke; James Barnes, Ed. Noyes, David Capron, Samuel Allen, Ralph O. Barnes; Adin, Henry, Oliver, Charles and George G. Breed; Alva and Jonathan Wood; Widow Miles, Elijah Rice; Gen. and Samuel Richardson; Frances G. Barnes; John and Frances Porter; John Barnes and Orange Chappel; Charles N., Charles S., Addison and Gouverneur M. Sweet.

The following are among the earliest comers after the year 1835; many of them settled in Phoenix before the year 1840, and the others, or most of them, before the year 1850:—William Wart, Jerry Waggoner, George Cabel; Samuel and Edmund Merry; Edward Baxter; Job, William Uzzich, Pavis, Pliny and Enoch Conger; Anthony and Peter Lapoint; Joseph and Dudley Fish; Timothy Olmstead, Joseph Hanchett; Joseph and Calvin A. Gilbert; Thomas R. Dutcher; Dudley and James Breed; Kinney; J. M. and George Williams; Chamney B. Wall, Hosea B. Russ, Elder Gilford, Harvey Hollister; Joshua M. and

William Payne; Dr. Samuel Avery, Samuel Flynn; Timothy, Jeduthen and Henry T. Sweet; Thomas Briggs and George Baxter.

The Path of the Jesuits. In the 17th century the Jesuits three times encamped on the present site of the village of Phoenix. Long before the English ever came here the French made frequent journeys from Montreal and Quebec to the territory of the Onondagas with whom they treated as the diplomatic representatives of the Iroquois. The Jesuit priests being desirous of establishing their missions among that warlike race, came up the St. Lawrence river into Lake Ontario, then crossed to the entrance of Oswego river following that stream and Seneca river to the lake of Onondaga from whence they were guided to the capital of that nation five miles south. This was the only course followed to reach the Indian country during the seventeenth century. Among the Jesuit fathers whose feet have trod this unbeaten forest path were Francis Joseph le Mercier, J. Claude Dablon, Father Cholonee, Father Le Moyné, Jean Quien, Paul Le Jeune, Paul Ragueneau, Jerome Lallemant and Isaac Jogues.

The latter came through as early as 1612 and returned in May, 1616, as an envoy from the French. In 1653 Father Le Moyne with one companion, guided by several Indians, followed the east shore of the Oswego river on foot. He has left an account of that voyage in which he says that they set out on their return from the Onondagas on the 15th of August. The next day he arrived "at the entrance of a small lake" (Onondaga) where he tasted of a fountain "which the Indians were afraid to drink," saying it is inhabited by a demon who renders it foul. He found it to be salt water from which he made a little salt, part of which he carried to Quebec. Continuing his journal, he writes of passing the river of "the Senecas" and further beyond, that of "the Oneidas." Three miles below, he reached some rapids which he says "gave the name Three River Rapids to a village of fishermen." Here he encamped for two nights and a day, resuming his journey down the Oswego river on the 19th. This was where the village of Phoenix now stands. On the 18th of August, 1653, this renowned French Jesuit spent the day in devotions on the bank of the river where now the industrial life of a busy vil-

who had been a captive among the Onondagas and who was returning alone to the country of her people. "I had," said she, "two children in my captivity; but alas, they have been massacred by their captors, and I have every day to dread a similar fate. Death stands before me continually. We had to console her," relates the chronicler, "and afterwards confess to her, then leave her quickly, to follow our guides, who took us this day to Tethiroguen (Oneida river)." So the Jesuits had even confessed their Indian converts in the seventeenth century on the site of modern Phoenix.

The next time that we have knowledge of any considerable expedition of the Jesuits on this track in the woods is when the large company of Fathers and their attendants set out to establish their missions on the shore of Lake Genesitha (Onondaga). After years of unremitting effort they had got permission from the Onondagas to establish a French colony at Onondaga lake. Fathers Claude Dablon, Le Mercier, Rene Mesnard, Jacques Fremet and Brothers Ambrose Broar and Bonzier left Quebec, May 17, 1756, accompanied by a party of Frenchmen, under the



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

THE RIVER, OPPOSITE PHOENIX.

lage has taken the place of the dark recesses of that unexplored forest in which he read his breviary while his canoe men were engaged in repairing the canoes.

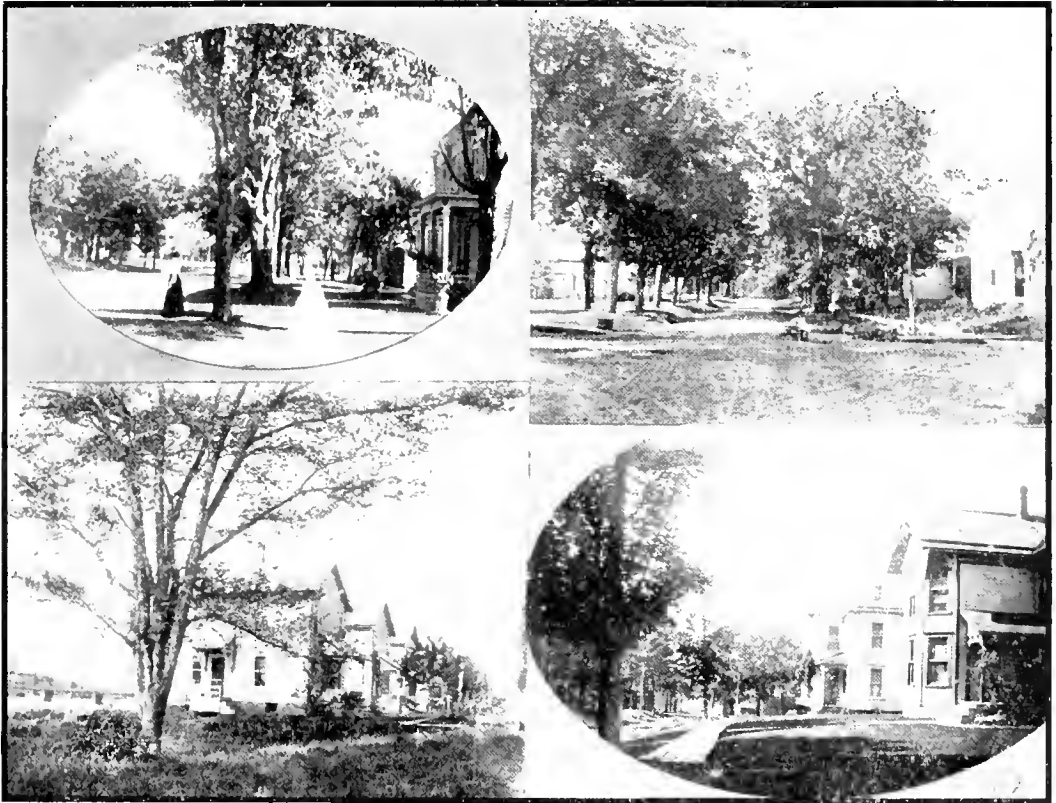
Fathers Joseph Chammont and Claude Dablon journeying to the Onondagas in 1655, also made their encampment on the site of the village of Phoenix, or rather a few rods down the river. On the 30th of October they left Lake Ontario to "go by land to Onondaga." The same day they met several Oneida warriors led by Mondutochan (Pierced Nose) who were going to make war against the Nez Perces. On the evening of Nov. 2, they arrived at "a favorable camping spot" and pitched their camp "at the same sign, under the same auspice, which had always shown upon our journey, the evening star." Here, where the shore is now covered with factories, they laid themselves to rest under the clear cold sky of November, in the midst of a wilderness solitude. The devout missionaries, who thought only of spreading their faith and preparing the pagans for death by baptism, rejoiced over one incident which occurred on the morning they left their encampment. There appeared among them like an apparition out of the dark forest a Huron woman

command of Sieur Dupuys, and several tribes of Indians. They carried a white flag with the word "Jesus" painted on it in large letters. This company which occupied four months in reaching the Oswego river nearly perished from hunger. They sought rest and succor at the mouth of the Salmon river, where they were so driven to want of food that they lived on berries. Glad enough to take their chances on the waves of the lake, they finally got away, leaving a reminder of their hardships by giving to that river the name of La Famine. On July 8th they attempted the ascent of the Oswego river in their canoes. So disheartened in spirit and reduced in strength were they, that they actually could not make head against the current of the river and were absolutely conquered when they tried to get up the rapids. Writes their chronicler: "The next day we found currents of water so rapid that it required all of our force to surmount them. I confess that the faces of most of us were haggard and worn, and we felt downcast and discouraged. Before lying down in the evening, we had only a drop of brandy to distribute among all of our company. * * * In fact, we only made one league this day, part of our people falling sick and the rest losing their cour-

age with their strength." Finally, they saw a canoe in the distance laden with provisions which "seemed to fly towards us rather than be rowed," and which had been sent by Father Chaumonot, who, the previous year, had remained behind with the Onondagas and upon learning of the approach of his colleagues had taken the first opportunity to succor them. And this event, coming down to us through the centuries, occurred only a few miles down the river from Phoenix. One man of this party that same night took from the stream twenty salmon, and the next day, so plentifully does it pour when after a drouth there's rain, that thirty-four large salmon were captured by spearing them with swords or were killed from blows with the oars.

treachery, gave assurances of welcome to their visitors.

Three River rifts is but a short journey from the Onondaga lake, which this party reached the following day, with the sun at the meridian. There the whole Onondaga nation, "a great multitude of people," were assembled to receive them, for it was on the north shore of that body of water that a place had been selected to establish their mission. Three wonderful things attracted their attention on this lake, the salt springs "with salt ready made deposited upon the ground," "great masses of pigeons that gathered about these springs" and the appearance of strange serpents, "unseen elsewhere," which "we call serpent a sonnettes (rattlesnake) because in creeping they



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

PRETTY VILLAGE STREETS.

Main street South from Mechemie,
Canal North from Mechemie.

Mechemie West from Jefferson,
Davis looking West.

This happened while "passing through a gulf," probably in the wide waters below Filton.

That evening the third encampment of Jesuits from France to be pitched on the present site of Phoenix, capped the delights of the day by giving the holy fathers a period of rest and devotion. What gives greater importance to this event and adds interest to the history of this locality, is that when they drew their canoes from the water they were met by the leading chiefs of the Onondagas, who had come to receive them in the sylvan shades of the Oswego, who were followed by a large retinue of braves. Then ensued "a big talk" in which the chiefs, the better to hide their

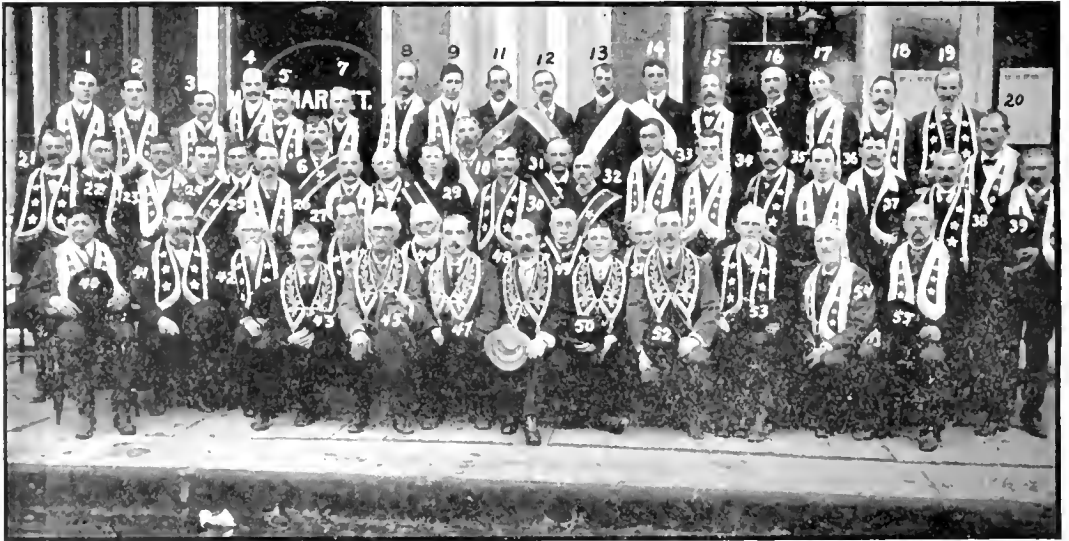
make a noise like a locust or grasshopper." The next month the Jesuits built a chapel. The mission they called St. Mary's of Lake Genentaha. This mission continued less than two years. The contemplated treachery of the Onondagas becoming known to Dupuys, the military commandant, he caused secretly a number of canoes to be made in the garret of the mission house and on the night of the 19th of March, 1658, while the Onondagas were engaged in feasting, the entire colony stole to its boats and retraced its way down the lake and the river to Oswego and thence to Montreal, arriving there in safety.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F., was instituted, Aug. 15, 1856, by Henry L. Davis, D. D. G. M., for Oswego county, with the following membership: O. W. Fandall, S. S. Bachelder, Wm. Conger, J. G. Hull, U. Conger, G. W. Thompson, Edward Baxter, Amasa P. Hart, Dudley Fish, Samuel Avery, Jacob Nellis, Ashley P. Northrop, E. S. Chapin, W. G. Hatch, S. W. Alvord, Thomas Davis, Chas. Breed and Curtis Munger.

The following were elected officers: O. W. Fandall, N. G.; S. S. Bachelder, V. G.; Dudley Fish, secretary; Wm. Conger, treasurer. The first room the lodge occupied was in the Hanchett block. The only evening of each week was the night selected for meeting and from that time until the present not a meeting night has been missed.

In 1850, the lodge moved into the Leshe block, to gain more room.

Island Tradition. Years ago a tradition existed relative to what was known as Baldwin island in the river opposite Phoenix. At the time the French Jesuits at Onondaga, it is said, fled from an apprehended massacre which they feared had been planned by the Onondagas, and at break of day made their escape from the mission house by means of canoes, many of them took refuge on this island. The Indians they supposed to be in full pursuit, and in order to lighten their canoes they disposed of a large quantity of treasure, including gold which they buried in the sand between the island and the mainland, and brass cannon supposed to have been sunk in the river. In the early history of the settlement repeated efforts were made to unearth the booty but without getting any trace of hidden treasures. There are people still living who well remember the old man and his son who, year after year under the cover of darkness, supposing that they worked



Elsasser, Photo.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 77.

1, Detorest Cramdall, 2, E. A. Gault, 3, W. S. Wallace, 4, F. W. Hakes, 5, John Wing, 6, Orville Walker, 7, S. S. Waterbury, 8, Charles Deane, 9, Charles Cory, 10, Charles Sixbury, 11, Ed. Hansel, 12, Howard McGann, 13, Edward Dykeman, 14, Thom Maxwell, 15, Anthony Muekle, 16, A. R. Boss, 17, Frank Spaulding, 18, Richard S. Kellar, 19, E. S. Patchen, 20, H. S. Dutcher, 21, E. C. Vickery, 22, H. M. Porter, 23, James Brazier, 24, Floyd Turpening, 25, Frank Kellogg, 26, W. H. Withers, 27, Walter Horn, 28, R. Y. Allen, 29, Albert Huntley, 30, E. J. Drury, 31, E. R. Sweet, 32, R. D. Latham, 33, Bruce Decker, 34, Archie Fuller, 35, W. S. Blake, 36, Arthur Moyer, 37, Mose Rumber, 38, Warren Chawgo, 39, Mortimer Beckert, 40, George O'Lea, 41, Hiram McGann, 42, Edward R. Fish, 43, W. D. Thompson, 44, John B. Payne, 45, T. C. Tuggart, 46, George P. Breed, 47, Amos Munson, 48, L. B. Powers, 49, M. M. Carter, 50, J. E. Jones, 51, Asa M. Burgess, 52, F. W. Burleigh, 53, Emory Smith, 54, George Heselton, 55, Harlow Sixbury.

At the time of the institution of this Lodge, there were two Grand Lodges in the state, known as the northern and southern districts. At the time of the consolidation of the two districts into one Grand Lodge of the state of New York, the number of this Lodge was changed to No. 77. In 1873 another move was made to the Betts block, and in 1878 the lodge moved into its new and elegant rooms in the Hansel block. The membership at present is 160. Following is a list of its present officers: L. B. Pomeroy, N. G.; A. F. Munson, V. G.; J. E. Jones, R. S.; W. D. Thompson, F. S.; T. C. Tuggart, F.; R. D. Latham, R. S. N. G.; E. R. Sweet, I. S. N. G.; P. Hooker, R. S. V. G.; Howard McGann, I. S. V. G.; Floyd Turpening, W.; Albert Huntley, C.; E. B. Nelson, O. G.; Geo. Sturgiss, I. G.; Chas. Sixbury, chaplain; E. Dykeman, R. S. S.; D. Kautz, I. S. S.

unobserved, dug in the earth at the head of the island until they had turned up several feet of ground. Boating parties a half century ago found numerous excavations on the island showing the great amount of labor in fruitless search for the mythical treasures of the Jesuits of the seventeenth century; and there are still traces of digging to be seen covered with grass and bushes.

Battle of Mann Farm. One of the most severe fights between the French and Indians on one side and the English on the other, occurred only a few miles below Phoenix, giving to the name of that locality Braddock, which is a distortion of the correct name Bradstreet. It was on the morning of the 3d of July, 1756, that Col. Bradstreet, the commander of an English expedi-

tion that had safely arrived at Oswego with supplies, set out on his return to Albany. The party consisted of three hundred boat men with a large number of bateaux which they had launched upon the Oswego river. Their course, the only highway then available between Albany and Oswego, was to Three Rivers, thence through Oneida river into Oneida lake, and along Wood creek into the Mohawk river which was followed to its junction with the Hudson, except by small parties who tramped over the hills from Schenectady. The French and Indians to the number of seven hundred had been watching several days upon the stream to intercept the party. Seven miles up the river from Oswego is a stretch of rapids at the foot of which Col. Bradstreet's advance was first attacked with a volley fired from the woods on the east side of the stream. Pushing on rapidly with

below, pushed on with the same vigor, and there encountering a still larger force made a desperate fight, finally driving the enemy over to the east shore. In this action, which lasted more than three hours, seventy of the bateaux men were killed or wounded, but the enemy lost more than double that number, many of whom were shot in the river while endeavoring to swim or wade across. All that saved the Bradstreet party from a second attack, when they would probably have eventually been overwhelmed by a superior force, was the timely arrival of re-inforcements; Col. Patten with a company of grenadiers from Albany arriving that night, and a party who had been sent out from Oswego to lend a helping hand coming into camp the next morning. The scene of this fight is less than two miles below Oswego Falls where now stands the flourishing city of Fulton.



Elsasser, Photo. JOE GOULD POST, WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 185.

1, Mrs. May Taggart, 2, Mrs. Cora Case, 3, Mrs. Tottenham, 4, Mrs. Carrier, 5, Mrs. Lizzie Moyer, 6, Mrs. May Bennett, 7, Mrs. Dubois, 8, Mrs. Carpenter, 9, Mrs. Darling, 10, Mrs. Decker, 11, Mrs. Ballou, 12, Mrs. Gulliph, 13, Linbach, 14, Mrs. Woodcock, 15, Mrs. Dutcher, 16, Mrs. W. E. Sparrow, 17, Mrs. Smith, 18, Mrs. Crosby, 19, Mrs. Cathart, 20, Mrs. Kenyon.

his leading boats to an island (Battle Island) a short distance above, in order to prevent the enemy from crossing the river and attacking his columns which were following the west bank, Bradstreet and six men landed and the rest were ordered to secure the boats on the west side and join in the defence. After repulsing a second attack he led two hundred men a mile higher to another ford where he fell upon a large body of French and Indians and after a severe engagement drove them precipitately over the bluffs on the west shore, many of them being drowned. Hearing of an attempt to cross being made a mile farther up stream, Bradstreet with the balance of his party that had in the meantime come up from

The Woman's Relief Corps of Joe Gould Post was organized May 16, 1889, with the following charter members: Maria Richardson, Lizzie Moyer, Almema Carrier, Mary Van Horn, Laura Coville, Eady Dutcher, Ella Decker, Nora Harding, Adaline Cornell, Lottie Crosby, Mary Seamans, May Bennett.

Mrs. Swartz, of Post Schenck, Fulton, officiated and Maria Richardson was installed president. She served the corps in that capacity until November, 1890, when by reason of removal from the village she resigned. In December, 1890, Mrs. Emily Dutcher was elected president, which office she holds at the present time (November, 1902). There are now twenty five members. They

occupy the G. A. R. rooms in the Fuller block, which they have fitted up with new carpets and window draperies, making it a very pleasant and inviting place, in which they hold their meetings on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. As an auxiliary to the Post, the ladies of this organization help in caring for the sick.

The Settlement of Schroepfel, (pronounced Skruppely) was begun in 1800. It lies in the south part of Oswego county in the angle formed by the junction of Oswego and Oneida rivers. The town received its name from Henry W. Schroepfel, whose father George C. Schroepfel, was the original owner of 20,000 acres of land which he purchased from George Scriba. Henry Schroepfel

Pennellville. His son who ran the mill lived at Oak Orchard many years.

Archibald Cook settled at Gilberts Mills in 1818 and the same year Hyman and Stephen Sutton bought large tracts of land upon which they built the following year. Andrus and Hiram Gilbert, Israel Burritt, John Willard and a Mr. Phillips were among those who arrived in 1819.

John F. Whitney, a Vermonter, settled on the site of Himmansville in 1821 and built a log house at the east end of the river bridge. The next year the families of Jonathan Hall and Samuel Merry became valued additions to the settlements. An early settler at Oak Orchard was "Tory" Foster, who acquired the name by his connection with the Tory cause of the revolution.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

Fullton, North from Patchen's Residence,
Mann, North from Mechaute.

ATTRACTIVE STREETS

Jefferson, North from Pine,
Barnes, looking West.

settled in the town in 1819 and lived there up to the time of his death. The first white settler was Abram Paddock who built a cabin at the foot of the rifts on the present site of the village of Phoenix. His death in 1821 was the first in the town. Thomas Vickery, whose descendants are living at Phoenix, settled at Three River in 1807, followed by John Lemmer in the same year, and David Winter who came soon after. The next settler was William Miles in 1808. Then came John Foster in 1814. In 1818 George Schroepfel erected the first frame house in the town and the following year he put up a saw mill, both at Oak Orchard. He died in New York city in 1825 and was buried in Trinity church yard. His remains were afterwards removed to the cemetery at

George Waring settled in the town in 1824 and the same year married a daughter of Jonathan Hall. The next two years John Curtis and Stephen Griffith became residents of the town.

Other settlers during the next three years were Henry Allen, Olestes Jewett, Frederick Shepard, Asa Shepard, Jonathan Butts, Truman Baker, Stephen Chaffee, George Conrad, L. H. Dygert, Samuel Flynn, Charles Hubbs, Alonzo Urley, Moses Wood, Rodney S. Gregg and Reuben Sutton. Rodney S. Gregg was for several years a tavern keeper at Pennellville and was succeeded by his son Ambrose.

Stephen Sutton, the father of Reuben served at Sackets Harbor in the conflict of 1812.

Deacon Turner came in 1831, Thomas R. Hawley and Calvin Mason 1832, John Fitzgerald from

Saratoga, N. Y., and John Haskin 1833, Anthony Youmans 1834, Daniel Phillips and Abial Snyder 1835. Prior to 1810 the settlers included John A. Youmans, Charles W. Candee, Hezekial Barnes, Isaac Wing, Isaac Mason, Philo M. Carpenter, Ira Davis, Orville W. Childs, Allen Gilbert, John Ingersoll, Asa McNamara, John Bottom, Isaac Like, John Haskin, Asa Gilbert, J. E. Gregg, Michael Griffin, Wm. Dingman, Nathan Huntley, Jesse Page, Duncan Conger, Elias Thomas, Garrett C. Sweet and Junius Wood.

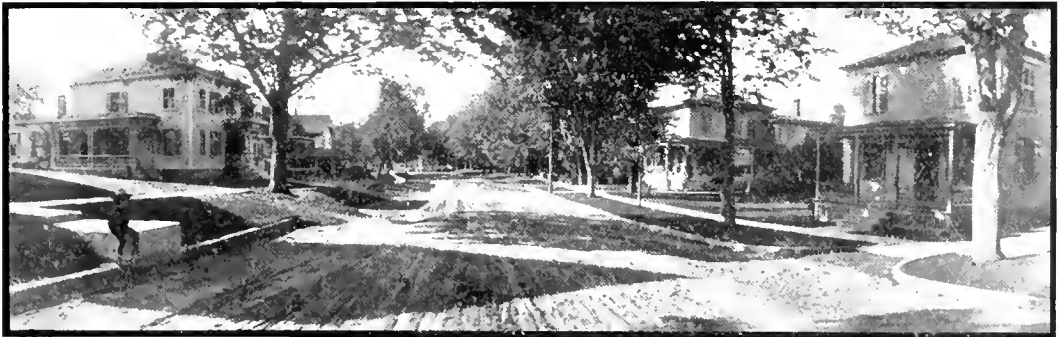
As showing the wild and uninhabited condition of the country at that time the experience of John Haskin who got lost in a tamarack swamp while returning from mill at Caughdenoy is interesting. The distance between his house and the mill was only three and a half miles, but he attempted to cut short through a swamp. An entire night and day were spent in wandering around absolutely lost and he was twice as long without food.

Robert D. Ellis arrived in 1813 and M. F. Betts in 1845. Other settlers during the next ten years were G. H. Northrup, Wm. C. Spoonenburgh, Ira Betts, R. and A. Townsend, James Crame, Henry and Hiram Fox, Hiram Parker, Harvey H.

Early War Parties.—The site of Phoenix village is rich with historic associations. All of a century before the white settlers arrived, French explorers followed the Oswego river in their journeyings to and from the Indian villages of the six nations and Canada. Monsieur Dupuys is known to have brought a large party up the Oswego river as early as 1656 and to have encamped but a few miles from Phoenix near what some years ago was known as the White House on the east side of the river. Count Frontenac passed a few miles east of here at Brewerton in 1696 when on his way to chastise the Iroquois. Gov. Burnet traversed the wilds of this region with a party of English soldiers and Indians in 1722, and in 1755 Gov. Shirley led 1,500 men and Indians along the forest path and by bateaux upon the river on his way from Albany to Oswego.

Three River Rifts was the name given to the rapids at this point although three miles above Phoenix, the junction of the Oneida, Seneca and Oswego rivers gives the same name to that locality.

The County Seat Question has from time to time agitated the people of Oswego county who have differed in opinions respecting its location.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. FULTON STREET NORTH FROM F. BREED'S RESIDENCE

Smith, Riley D. Price, Oliver Breed, Andrew P. Hamill, Hosea B. Russ, Travis Porter, James H. Loomis, James N. Sweet, Wm. and Dr. Davis Conger, Orrin C. Stebbins, H. W. Schräppel, Van Rensselaer Sweet, C. E. Hutchinson, M. M. Carter, A. H. Brainard, Capt. Amasa P. Hart, David Porter, Joshua M. Rice, Abram Vanderpool, Benjamin Hinman, Seth Burke, Dyer Putnam, Enoch S. and John H. Brooks, Gilson D. Carrier, H. G. Vickery, A. W. Sweet, Hiram Norton, Enoch Douglass, Artemus Ross and James Barnes.

A heavy growth of timber originally covered the entire town, and its chief industries for many years were lumbering and stripping bark for tanneries. Large quantities of barrel staves and headings were manufactured for the Syracuse salt and the Oswego flour trade. In 1860 there were in the town a large number of saw mills and shingle mills.

The principal streams are Six-Mile, or Peter Scott's creek, Fish and Bell creeks and Sandy brook, besides the Oneida river which flows along the south-east border of the town and uniting with Seneca river at Three River Point forms the Oswego river.

Under the authority of the law erecting the county, enacted March 1, 1816, provision was made for two county seats, each representing one of the two "jury districts" into which the county was then divided. The naming of what was to be the two half-shire villages of the county was left to three commissioners named in the act, viz: Pearly Keyes and Ethel Bronson of the county of Jefferson, and Stephen Bates of the county of Ontario, appointed, as the law read, "for the purpose of examining and impartially determining the proper sites, in the respective jury districts in the county of Oswego, for court houses to be erected; and when said commissioners, or any two of them, having so determined, shall put their determination in writing, with their signatures and seals affixed thereto, and cause the same to be filed in the clerk's office of the county of Oswego, such determination shall be final and conclusive."

The construction of court houses in Oswego and Pulaski was begun in the summer of 1818. That at Oswego was a wooden structure designed solely as a court house, although its basement was subsequently fitted up for a jail. The court house at Pulaski was a more pretentious structure, being designed to accommodate a commodious jail.

In 1853 the old stone jail on East Second street, Oswego, was constructed, which answered every purpose until the completion of the new jail, in 1888.

In 1858 the board of supervisors appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of a new court house in Oswego and \$5,000 for enlarging and repairing the court house in Pulaski. The former was completed in September, 1860, and its cost was \$610 less than the appropriation, being \$29,390. The improvements on the court house at Pulaski were made in 1859.

Until 1853 the records of the county were kept at intervals in places which seemed the most secure in Oswego and Pulaski. By common consent they were transferred from one place to the other with the election of a clerk, once in three years.

The supervisors let the contract for the erection of a one-story stone building to C. H. Cross and it was completed in that summer at the cost of \$1,295, on the site next west of the court house.

In November of the same year an effort was made to have the county seat located permanently at Oswego. This led to a hot discussion between those who favored and those who opposed the proposition. It became so acrimonious that the supervisors attempted to compromise by adopting a resolution, November 22, for the location of the county clerk's office at Mexico, it being supposed by those who favored Oswego that the people of that town might in that way be won over to the plan of making Oswego the place for the meetings of all of the courts.

In the winter of 1853 petitions for the division



W. E. Sparrow, Phot. THE BUILDERS OF PHOENIX

	Born	Settled in Phoenix	Died
1, G. H. Northrup	1807	1842	
2, Nathan Huntley	1785	1829	1871
3, Samuel C. Putnam	1796	1822	
4, John Gould	1797	1829	
5, Ashley Watkins	1794	1840	
6, Seth W. Alvord	1819	1839	
7, M. S. Cushman	1811	1849	
8, James Barnes	1816	1835	
9, Chauncey Wall	1811	1837	
10, Samuel Allen	1794	1837	1867
11, John Wall	1788	1828	1861

By an act of April 11, 1851, the common council of Oswego was authorized to expend not less than \$2,000, raised by a special levy municipal tax, for the erection of a fire proof county clerk's office in that city, which building was shortly afterward constructed, and there the records have since been kept. On April 6, 1852, the citizens of the town of Richland were also authorized to build a fire proof clerk's office on a lot given for the purpose by Benjamin Wright in Pulaski, provided that it be finished by September 1, 1853, and the town was authorized to raise \$1,500 by

GROUP OF EARLY SETTLERS.

	Born	Settled in Phoenix	Died
12, Enoch S. Brooks	1811	1828	
13, Thomas R. Dutcher	1808	1849	
14, E. F. Richardson	1816	1837	
15, Samuel Mery	1801	1838	
16, Anna P. Hart	1815	1841	
17, Samuel Avery	1812	1846	
18, A. R. Sweet	1818	1837	
19, Joseph Hamchett	1810	1836	
20, Henry Breed	1806	1836	1873
21, Oliver Breed	1808	1831	
22, Joseph Gilbert	1810	1828	1873

of the county were presented to the legislature. In December, 1852, Judge Pratt granted an injunction restraining the county clerk from moving the records from his office in the city of Oswego. By a subsequent action on the part of the supervisors and by an act of the legislature the permanent location of the county clerk was fixed at Oswego.

Seth W. Burke, "the village blacksmith," ran a shop on the site now occupied by the printing office of the Phoenix Register. He was the first

blacksmith in the village and his trade was greater than he could attend to. He was a skilled mechanic of the times when all iron work was done by hand. Also a builder he was called upon when a large structure was to be erected, the Alexander Phoenix mill being put up by him. Burke's peculiar characteristic by reason of which he never secured one-half of the fruits of his labors, was never to dun a man. In fact those who had large running accounts with him, if they were in his debt had the greatest difficulty to obtain a settlement. James Barnes tells of one occasion when his father, who was largely indebted to Burke made several attempts covering a period of several years to get his account from the easy-going blacksmith and, finally, was able to obtain a settlement and pay the large balance which he knew he owed Burke, only after he had sent to him a friendly summons issued by a justice. On the other hand Burke was never dilatory in settling accounts against himself. His was that rare good nature backed by a sterling honesty that made him many friends. While hammering iron he studied law and in 1851 went to California where he died rich.

county), which lay on the east side of the Oswego river.

On March 1, 1816, the present county of Oswego was organized taking in all of Onondaga county west of the Oswego river, except a small strip on the north shore of the Seneca river which the latter county still retains, and including within its present limits that section west of the river originally taken from Oneida county.

The town of Schroëppel, passing from the jurisdiction of one county to another, was for some years a part of the town of Mexico, which was originally created, April 10, 1792. The latter was of tremendous dimensions, being over a hundred miles long, from Lake Ontario to Tioga county, and fifty or more miles wide, including the greater part of Oneida lake (west of the mouth of Chittenango creek) and the military tract west of Oswego river. For some years, as fast as the country became settled north of Oneida lake, the jurisdiction of the town was extended, and on Feb. 26, 1796, the legislature annexed to it the country including the present town of Constantia and that part of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis lying south of the Black river.

In the spring of 1795, George Scriba erected



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

BALDWIN'S ISLAND—THE LAND OF THE JESUITS' BURIED TREASURES.

Organization of the Town of Schroëppel—

As the settlements, following the revolutionary war, sprung up farther and farther west from the Hudson river, the organization of counties and towns became more frequent and more and more restricted in territory.

In 1784 the name of Montgomery was given to all of that territory west of Albany county, which prior to the revolution had borne the name of the tory governor, Tryon.

In 1791, Herkimer county, including all of the country west of the Mohawk valley, was organized.

On March 5, 1794, the county of Onondaga was created from Herkimer and included the present counties of Onondaga, Cortland and Cayuga and that part of Oswego lying west of the Oswego river, a strip that was set apart as a "military tract" to be apportioned among the surviving soldiers of the revolution.

On March 15, 1798, Oneida county was erected, comprising all of the present counties of Oneida, Jefferson and Lewis and that part of Oswego county, (then a part of the original Herkimer

twenty-four townships out of his purchase of several thousands of acres and the east two-thirds of what is now Schroëppel was included in his township of Erlang, No. 24 and the west third in that of Georgia, No. 16.

In 1806, the settlers of this town became residents of the town of Fredericksburgh, and in 1811 they were included in the town of Volney.

The present town of Schroëppel was organized, April 4, 1832.

Reminiscences related by Gouverneur Sweet date back to the early "thirties." Seventy years ago, when he was ten years of age, he trudged along the tow-path of the canal, a barefooted urchin sent to the only grocery then in Phoenix, Walter Peck's, with a basket of eggs to exchange for groceries. The store stood where Russ's now is on the southwest corner of Canal and Lock streets. Sweet's home was nearly a mile southeast of Three River Point. "All of what was then Canal street from Lock north was a low swamp, grown up with flags," said Mr. Sweet. "Along the east side, now lined with stores, an embank-

ment rose up to hard ground which gradually ascended to what is now Main street. The low ground was bordered with elder and socke bushes. A spring bubbled out of the embankment where the corner drug store is, and there we obtained fine water from a barrel which had been sunk in the earth. During the periodical freshets water covered the low ground along the canal and there were times when we had to cross from the heel path of the canal to the east side of Canal street on fallen timber. A young chap in these days, my principal business, when I was not shaking with ague, was to go to the store as I have related and to hunt cows in the woods. Partly cleared ground extended east from the swamp hole. The bank corner was a water hole. Bridge street was a barely open track leading up past Richardson's tavern which stood where the Windsor House is. Samuel Merry built a home where Dr. Drury lives, and resided there some time. In the basement was a store and tinshop. Farther up Bridge street, on the hill, Dyer Putnam built a house (now the site of Widow Betts' home). Charles S. Sweet, my brother, built the Sparrow house; Walter Peck's house stood where Postmaster Merriam

and where Fitzgerald's store is was a cooorage shop. The shavings were spread out on each side of it to make the miry ground passable to pedestrians. Putnam and Loomis built the corner brick block which was succeeded by Hutchinson's building. It stood idle for about a year and I then took the corner store and ran it several years. E. G. Hutchinson who built the second brick block, with P. F. Conger and myself bought the steam stave mill which had been erected and operated by Gould. He wanted to go to Saginaw, Mich., and persuaded me to purchase a third interest and carry on the mill in his absence. Later, when he wanted to sell out his share Hutchinson and Conger bought in. When we dissolved Hutchinson took the store and I the mill. Then Titus E. Gilbert bought a half interest in the mill and I took a half interest in his boat. Finally we sold both, Hosea Russ buying the mill. I sold him the grounds, mill pond and all the privileges going with it.

Gould manufactured staves and pine lumber in Michigan and bought and sold Michigan lands, finally becoming a millionaire. He died in Atlanta, Ga., a few years ago. John Wall, Sr., bought lands at the west end of the dam and



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

MAIN STREET SOUTH FROM CULVERT.

lives and J. M. Rice put up the building which is now in part the home of Harvey Wandell, erecting a store alongside of it. He sold the store to Thomas Dutcher.

"My recollections of 1832," continued Mr. Sweet, "are first of the new pine shanty which my father, Charles N. Sweet, had on the canal at the lock where he sold supplies to the boatmen and laborers. He and my brother, Charles S. Sweet, were employed on the canal work of construction, the latter teaming. When it was completed my father and he tended the lock. In 1838 Charles built the Sweet store on Canal street where he and a younger brother, Addison, carried on business together. Charles had been in Walter Peck's employ in the corner store (Russ's) as salesman and also had charge of his sawmills. In 1849 I bought Charles' interest in the Sweet store and Addison and I conducted it together for five years. We sold out to J. M. Rice.

"My father bought the Hubbard building (site of the Howard house) in 1833. It passed into the possession of Oliver Breed and Orange Chappell about 1836. When my father was in the Hubbard building, as well as I can remember, Canal street was the sedge slash that I have described. There were two canal barns farther down the street,

built a series of saw mills, with upright saws, where he did a large business sawing out ship spikes from hickory and rock elm. As the lands were cleared up the timber gradually disappeared until it no longer became profitable to carry on the industry. Gardener Northrup, Wall's son-in-law, manufactured lumber and staves for some time.

"Peck's mills were bought by Russell Sturgis of New York, who sent a young man named Cushman to run them. Capt. Amasa P. Hart wanted to own the water power and held for a big price. Cushman, Dr. Avery, myself and others bought of Sturgis the water power and shut down the mills. We wanted to offer an inducement for manufacturers to come here. Hart, who owned one-half of the power, refused to join us in a sale, and so we advertised for some time and finally made an auction of our half, which took place at the Phoenix house, which stood on the Baptist church site and was at that time, I think, run by Warren Snedecker. The purchaser was a man from the first ward of Syracuse. The transaction was consummated without wasting any time and he at once obtained the deed. Before the end of the week Hart was owner of the property. This was about 1856.

"Among the earliest houses in my recollection were Squire Chapin's on Main street, a dwelling on a lot now owned by Edgar Vickery—in front of which stood a hickory and a chestnut tree; and the Barnes house then occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Clements.

"In the days of my early childhood this country was scarcely opened. At certain seasons, the roads which wound in and out of the woods among stumps were impassible.

"The burial of my grandmother, Gerritje Sweet, has left a strong impression on my mind and it illustrates the condition of the country in those days. Her son Caleb had bought a hundred acres of land along the canal near Hinmansville and before he had got settled he took her down there to see it. Walking over to a knoll she said to her son that when she died she desired to be buried there. A short time after she returned to her daughter's at Three Rivers she expired in her eightieth year. In accordance with her wish, her remains were taken to the site she had chosen and there buried. They were placed upon a wood boat and locked through the canal, the roads being impassible. My father was in New York on business and my brother Addison and I were in

tract was divided into 60 townships containing 100 lots of 600 acres each, or 60,000 acres, as nearly as possible square; the average dimensions of a township being 9½ miles square. The further requirement was that in default of a settlement on each 600 acres within seven years the land should revert to the state. In each township the state reserved six lots, two for schools, two for churches and two for the filling out of the quota of commissioned officers. Fifty acres of each lot, called the "survey fifty," was subject to the charge of forty-eight shillings (\$6.00), to pay for surveying, and if that were not paid in two years the "survey fifty" was to be sold. Compliance with these two main conditions gave the patentee full title to the whole 600 acres.

The distribution of lots occurred July 3, 1790, under the direction of the governor, lieutenant-governor and four state officers. The names of the claimants of the lands were placed on ballots in one box and numbers corresponding to the allotments were placed on ballots in another box.

The person appointed by the commissioners first drew the ballot containing a name and then the ballot containing the number of the lot; in which manner each claimant's allotment was determined. Most all of the veterans in the drawing



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS LOOKING NORTH.

charge of his shack, the store at the lock, which was attended by a man employed by my father. We were small boys, but we assisted to lock through the boat carrying the remains of my grandmother to interment. Her ashes were afterwards taken up and buried at Pine Plains near Three Rivers by her daughter Ann. Gerritje was the widow of Dr. Caleb Sweet who was on Washington's military staff during the revolution. The great meteoric shower which startled all of this section of the country occurred the night of her burial."

The Military Tract was laid out by the legislature of the state in 1782 to be apportioned among the soldiers of the revolutionary war. Those who chose to settle in the west had been provided with land by the federal government and the state desiring to keep as many of them here as possible offered as a special inducement a bonus of a hundred acres to privates who would relinquish their western claims. The tract following the west shore of the Oswego river from Lake Ontario, extended south across the state. It was required that all claims should be presented before July 1, 1790. The allotments were to be made by drawings which took place a few days later. The

of the Oswego lands had sold their claims in advance of the drawing.

First Town Officers.—The first town meeting was held at the house of James B. Richardson in the village of Phenix, March 5, 1833. The following officers, who served the ensuing year, were chosen: Supervisor, Samuel Merry; town clerk, James B. Richardson; justices of the peace (three years) Artemus Ross, (four years) Orville W. Childs; assessors, Andrus Gilbert, Walter Peck and Stephen Griffith; overseers of the poor, Hiram Gilbert and James B. Richardson; commissioners of highway, Samuel C. Putnam, Abram Vanderpool and Leman Carrier; commissioners of schools, Dyer Putnam, Artemus Ross and Stephen Griffith; inspectors of schools, George W. Turner, Abram Vanderpool and Orville W. Childs; collector, Joshua M. Rice; constables, Joshua M. Rice, Thomas R. Hawley, Leman Carrier and Alexander Ross; sealer, Charles S. Sweet; overseers of highways, district 1, Walter Peck, 2, John Dale, 3, Jesse Page, 4, Milton Fuller, 5, John Porter, 6, Allen Gilbert, 7, Leman Carrier, 8, Andrus Gilbert, 9, George W. Davis, 10, Patten Parker, 11, Levi Pratt, 12, Asa Sutton, 13, John Curtis, Jr., 14, Lawrence Seymour, 15, Henry W. Schroppe



Borrowed Photo. REV. R. M. CLOUDE.

The Phoenix Free Baptist Church was organized, Sept. 2, 1846, and the Rev. John B. Page was chosen as its first pastor. The following officers were also elected at this time: Walter Peck, deacon; Harvey Hollister, treasurer, and J. G. Hull, clerk. The church was organized by a council from the Gilbert's Mills church. On May 11, 1850, an act of incorporation was obtained. At that time, also, a committee was appointed to take charge of building a church edifice. This committee consisted of the following named persons: Rev. W. W. Stericker, H. L. Hollister, W. Lesley, J. M. Rice and J. W. Peck. The church was dedicated May 29, 1851, the Rev. D. Fullerton, of Whitestown, N. Y., preaching the dedication sermon. Since the organization of the church, the following persons, in the order named, have served as pastors: Revs. John B. Page, Oliver W. Smith, W. W. Stericker, Stephen Bathrick, B. H. Damon, Charles Putnam, B. H. Damon, Charles Cook, Daniel Jackson, Schuyler Aldrich, Ezra Crowell, William McKee, J. B. Durkee, G. P. Linderman, A. H. Hanscom, W. H. Ward and A. F. Bryant. The deacons have been: Walter Peck, Josiah Chaffee (who served for 41 years), John P. Rice, Asa Gilbert, Joshua P. Burleigh, Stephen M. Parsons, William Blakeman, Henry J. Burleigh and Elmer Patchin. Stephen M. Parsons and Henry J. Burleigh serve at the present time. The present membership of the church is about 120. In the spring of 1878, during the pastorate of the Rev. J. B. Durkee, the church building, a wooden structure, having become dilapidated and insufficient for church pur-

poses, a site was purchased on Main street, the buildings which occupied it removed, and the erection of a new brick edifice was commenced. This building, as shown in the cut, was dedicated March 19, 1879, the Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, D. D., of Hillsdale, Mich., preaching the dedicatory sermon. The estimated present value of the church property is about \$10,000. Rev. A. F. Bryant became pastor in the spring of 1889. Under his labors the church was greatly blessed and strengthened. He served the church as pastor three and a half years. The next pastor was Rev. E. Morrell, who served for one year. He was followed by Rev. T. H. Smithers, who was pastor for eight months; his successor was Rev. S. S. Schnell, who was pastor of the church for a year and a half. Rev. R. M. Cloude, the present pastor, began his labors with this church, Jan. 9, 1898. The church has had reverses, but is now in a fair state of prosperity. We predict for it a future of great usefulness and blessing. During the past two years a great deal in the way of repairs has been accomplished, such as the construction of a steel ceiling, improving the basement, etc. More than \$1,200 has been expended including the cost of a new pipe organ.

The State Reservation at Oswego Falls was a section of ground reserved from the military tract for public utility, such as a fort, barracks, etc., which was intended to afford protection a what was known as the "great carrying place." The original description of its boundary was that the line should begin on the bank of the river ten chains below where the portage begins and should follow the river up to a point ten chains above where the portage ends, keeping ten chains away from the river.

The First Store in the village of Phoenix was opened by Walter Peck in 1828. The old building repaired and added to still stands and is still occupied for a store, Russ Brothers being the present proprietors.



Borrowed Photo. THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.



Borrowed Photo. REV. HERBERT S. SOUTHALL.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of Methodism in Phoenix, N. Y., commenced in the year 1842, when the Rev. Moses Lyon held revival services in the village school house. A class of thirteen members was gathered as the nucleus of a new church. In the year 1850 the society was legally organized into a church under the name of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Phoenix, N. Y., with twenty-four members, the Rev. D. D. Parker being the first pastor. During the next two years land on the corner of Lock and Jefferson streets was purchased and a church building and parsonage were erected. The conference of 1852 appointed the Rev. S. F. Kenyon as the next pastor of the church which had by that time increased to seventy members. During the subsequent years the church has continued to develop with varied success. By the year 1881 the church buildings had become too small for the increasing congregation and Sunday school and under the vigorous generalship of the Rev. Loren Eastwood at that time pastor a new edifice was erected at a cost of \$10,000. In the year 1897 the services of the church were enriched by the addition of a vocalion organ. The property of the society was further increased in value in the year 1899 by the purchase of the attractive and commodious dwelling house on the corner of Lock and Cherry streets to be used as a parsonage. The present membership of the church is two hundred and sixteen with a Sunday school of one hundred and sixty members. The young people's society of the Epworth League numbers eighty members the Junior's thirty-five members. The present pastor is the Rev. Herbert S. Southall who was appointed to this church October 1902.

Capture of a Fugitive.—An incident related by one of the elderly citizens of Phoenix illustrates a characteristic happening of old times. Andrew Young and his brother-in-law who was known as "Ethan Allen" because of his gigantic stature and rough and ready ways, were engaged in running the Wall saw mill on the west side of the river. One day the constable called on "Allen" and telling him that the arrest of a fugitive from justice was desired, urged him to assist, adding that the party was at Richardson's tavern where he defied the whole town and that owing to his size nobody dared tackle him. "Allen" followed the constable and upon entering the bar room had a large, muscular looking fellow—a giant who was boasting of his prowess—pointed out to him. "Allen", coming up from behind, got his arms wrapped around the man's body pinioning his arms and a severe struggle ensued. It is said that they whirled around closely pressed together like a big whirl wind, banging against walls and bar and clearing out everybody. Finally "Allen" succeeded in getting the irons upon his man, but not until there had been ten minutes of the liveliest times the old Richardson tavern ever saw before or after.

The First Flag made in Phoenix was the work of several ladies who thought the village should have the national colors to display on special occasions. The names of those who assisted in the work are not on record except that an elderly lady a few years ago who was one of them remembered that three of the ladies were Mrs. Edward Richardson, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Amasa P. Hart. The flag was used for some time at Sunday school picnics and other "doings."



Mrs. S. J. Meyer, Photo.
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Underground Station at Phoenix. During slavery times in the south, when runaway slaves were making for the north over the several routes which the abolitionists opened to them, seeking to reach Canada where they were safe, many found shelter and food in Phoenix where there was what was then called an "underground station." Gouverneur M. Sweet, whose house many times harbored the fugitives, then lived on Main street opposite Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dutcher. "It was to their house," said Mr. Sweet, "that the slaves were directed upon leaving Syracuse. They usually reached the village in the night, coming by one of two routes, from Peterboro or Syracuse, and they had no difficulty in finding a haven of rest here where they spent the following day getting refreshed by sleep and food and then proceeded north the ensuing night. The people of Phoenix as a rule, could be trusted not to make a hidden slave's whereabouts known or put any obstruction in his path. When Dutcher's folks had more than could be accommodated with safety to the fugitives, they were sent over to our house and we were glad to entertain them. They would be admitted with as little trouble as possible and

lake vessels dared not venture, since, as is well known to this day, a ship getting into those waters rarely gets out, if at all, without sustaining more or less loss.

The Newspapers The first newspaper was started in 1850, and was called the Phoenix Gazette, the founder being Jerome Duke who finally took as a partner, George E. Williams to whom he later sold out the entire business. In 1853 the latter moved the paper to Fulton and changed its name to the Oswego County Gazette. The Phoenix Democrat was started by a company of citizens in Nov. 1852. Shortly after, Capt. Amasa P. Hart bought the plant and in 1851 disposed of it to James H. Fields. In 1855 the name was changed to the Phoenix Banner and a few months later to the American Banner and Oswego County Times. Before the end of the year its publication was discontinued. In 1856 it was revived by Mary Frances Tucker Tyler under the name of the American Banner and Literary Gem which eight months later, when it passed into the hands of Levi Merrill, was shortened to the American Banner. Publication ceased in 1857.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

CHERRY AND LOCK STREETS.

put into a room where they were safe. When they were ready they took their departure without bothering us about it. Sometimes arriving early in the evening, so anxious were they to reach the end of their journey, they would be gone when we got up in the morning, taking only part of a night's rest."

From Phoenix the "underground railroad," as it was called, ran north (at this point turning away from the river to avoid Oswego where officers of the law were always on watch) and passed through the towns of Mexico, Richland and Sandy Creek. The last "station" before reaching the lake shore where there were craft ready to carry the slaves across the lake, was at the home of Mr. Geo. Bragden a mile and a half northeast of Selkirk in the town of Richland. Reaching there the second night after leaving Phoenix, the slave was taken in a lumber wagon (usually covered with straw in the bottom of the box) to Big Sandy Pond in the town of Sandy Creek where by previous arrangement a sailing boat was ready to convey him across into Canada. It was necessary to avoid all the considerable ports on the lake; and Big Sandy Pond was especially favorable for small craft whose owners, watching their opportunity, were able to get out of an anchorage into which the ordinary

The next year the material was secured by Joshua M. Williams and the Phoenix Reporter was established by him. It was afterwards purchased by Dr. M. M. Carter who enlarged the paper, changed its name in 1865 to the Phoenix Register and sold it Feb. 17, 1870, to J. M. Williams the present editor. The Register is issued weekly on Thursday.

In 1885 The Phoenix Chronicle was started by Harrison Bros. This paper was published until 1891. The Phoenix Progress was published for three months during the year of 1891 by Wm. T. Baggerly.

In 1899 the Phoenix Press was established by a stock company. This paper is now published weekly on Thursdays.

The Young People's Society, Baptist Church, was organized during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Hanscom under the name of Advocates of Christian Fidelity, and was a great help then, as it is now, to the church, spiritually and financially. It was conducted as the A. C. F. for eleven years, and during these years the society placed quite a sum of money in the bank toward purchasing a pipe organ. During the pastorate of Rev. Edwin Morrell, in 1894, the society was re-

organized under the name of Christian Endeavor, and elected the following officers: President, Edwin Morrell; vice president, Mabel Von Wormer; secretary, Marie L. Smith; treasurer, Lena M. Ray. Its meetings are held regularly at 6:30 p. m. Sundays; consecration meetings the first Sunday evening of each month. It pays \$25 annually on the pastor's salary and it paid quite a sum on the new pipe-organ when it was purchased, besides purchasing an Esty organ for the prayer room. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Eva L. Cady; vice president, Laura B. Ameigh; secretary, Mabel L. Wyant; treasurer, Alice M. Kinnie.

Town Clerks—James B. Richardson, 1833-5; Otis W. Randall, 1836-9; Solomon Judd, 1810; William Conger, 1841-2; Seth W. Burke, 1843;

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Congregational church of Phoenix was organized May 29, 1877, during the pastorate of Rev. H. P. Bake. Officers were: President, Mrs. E. G. Hutchinson; secretary, Mrs. Oliver Breed; treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Merry. In February, 1891, the society was re-organized and the Home Mission work was combined with the Foreign under the following officers: President, Mrs. E. G. Hutchinson; vice president, Mrs. G. L. Van Doren; secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carter; treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Merry. The society is auxiliary to the Woman's Board of Missions and the Woman's Home Missionary Union, dividing equally between the two organizations the money raised.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. C. E. Stebbins; vice president, Mrs. L. J. Carrier; secretary, Mrs. J. S. Fox; treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Drury. The present membership numbers 40.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.
Culvert, West from Main.
Mechanic, West from Main.

STREETS OF THE VILLAGE.

Lock, West from the Railroad,
Main, South from Church.

Josiah M. Rice, 1844; E. W. Hull, 1845; Oliver Breed, 1846-7; Edward Baxter, 1848-9; E. G. Hutchinson, 1850; Harvey Bigsby, 1851; Jerome Duke, 1852; John C. Hutchinson, 1853; James M. Clark, 1854; George W. Thompson, 1855; Edmund Merry, 1856-7; Lewis C. Rowe, 1858-61; Alfred Norton, 1862; Stephen A. Brooks, 1863; A. M. Spoonenburgh, 1864; James L. Breed, 1865; S. A. Brooks, 1866; William M. Allen, 1867-8; James McCarthy, 1869; Harvey Wandell, 1870; R. A. Diefendorf, 1871; Martin Wandell, 1872-7; A. E. Russ, 1878-80; N. G. Vickery, 1881; Edward Baker, 1882-3; W. H. Conrad, 1884; H. S. Withers, 1885; (appointed) 1890; C. K. Williams, 1886-7; W. H. Jennings, 1888; W. O. Dingman, 1889; Richard Latham, 1891-2; H. C. Russ, 1893-5; T. C. Sweet, 1896-99; C. D. Ash, 1900 to present time.

The meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month, the programs alternating between the Foreign and home work. Six tea meetings are held during the year.

The society has been served by faithful officers, who have maintained it through many discouragements. Many of these, of previous memory, have been promoted to the better life. Among them should be mentioned Mrs. M. T. Butts, Mrs. J. M. Williams, Mrs. J. I. Van Doren, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. G. H. Northrup.

The Training Field where in early days the militia annually gathered to practice the manoeuvres, was on the high rise of ground near the upper end of Canal street. Capt. Hart was the captain for some time.

Captain Barnes' Recollections. Probably the oldest settler of Phoenix, to-day, is Captain James Barnes, now living with his daughter, Mrs. F. Carter, on Main street. Said he: "My father, who was Hezekiah Barnes, moved into this house in the spring of 1835. I was then nineteen years old; I was born in 1816 in the town of Charlotte, Vt. He had bought six or seven hundred acres of Alexander Phoenix comprising the present site of the village of Phoenix with the exception of a few lots which had already been sold and built upon, and which were scattered around the village. John G. Forbes, a prominent attorney of Syracuse and a personal friend of my father, acted as the agent in the transfer of the property. It was either in the fall of 1834, soon after my father made the purchase, or in the early part of the spring following, before we took up our home here, that he and I came through from Salina on horse-back. The road led through woods all of the way, and we found here a little hamlet clustered close to the banks of the river and canal and entirely surrounded by woods. The timber then standing consisted largely of beech, maple and hemlock, although the site of the village had been covered with pine which had been entirely cleared away when we got here. Heavy woods came up to where the school house now is on the east, and on the north to the forks in Main street. On the south the river road (leading into the business street in the village) came out of the woods on the rise of ground south of Lock street.

"We took up our residence in this house which since then has been considerably enlarged and improved. Here has always been my home although really a small part of my time was spent in Phoenix until late years, my connection with engineering work for the government taking me away during all excepting the winter season. In coming to Phoenix we passed through the village of Liverpool and, here and there, a few clearings where settlers had begun to open up their lands.

"The Phoenix interests which my father bought included all of the water power on this side of the river except two saw mills owned by Walter Peck. Four mills were enclosed in one building, two of which were Peck's and the others my father's. This building stood on the present site of the brick power house between the canal and the river. The canal as you know was completed in 1828, and that was what started the little settlement of Phoenix. The Phoenix property which my father bought also comprised a grist mill which stood on the site of the Glass & Breed mill

just north of the saw mill. It was built for four run of stone but contained only two run. Between the grist and saw mills was a stave mill where barrel staves were manufactured for the Salina salt trade. North of these three structures afterwards stood Hart's fulling mill, on the Pendergast lot. My father built the race within a few years after he came here and sold power to other parties. In addition to his grist, saw and stave mills he engaged in selling goods, opening a store in a building standing where Russ's now is.

"There were at the time we moved here a number of small story-and-a-half wooden buildings on the east side of Canal street at its junction with Bridge street. As far as my recollection goes, Mrs. Baxter occupied the building where the furniture store now stands or close to it, with millinery goods. Frank Potter's barber shop, just south of it, was then a dwelling which was occupied by widow Miles who afterwards married Jonathan Wood, one of my father's sawyers.

Around on Lock street, where Postmaster Merriam lives, was the residence of Walter Peck. On the Loomis planing mill corner was a two-story building painted white, in which John Sharp conducted a store. My memory is not the best and I may have overlooked some of the places of business but I do not think there were any others except those I have mentioned, including my father's, below Lock street.

"The Richardson house was a small hotel which stood on the site of the present Windsor. It was the only tavern in the village at that time. Aden Breed came later and kept hotel. Oliver Breed,

who must have come here before 1840, kept a grocery which stood where the Howard house is and his partner Orange Chappel lived in the same building.

Subsequently he bought the Conger grist mill, which afterwards became the mill run by Glass & Breed, and during his life time acquired considerable of a fortune. The report of the death of his grandson, ten years old, reached here this morning (Nov. 8) from Syracuse. Charles Sweet opened a store where Vickery's is, some time between 1830 and 1840. There are no families intact living here now that were here when we came, although there are a few descendants. Amasa P. Hart came afterwards, and built the fulling mill I have described and, later, the tannery which was known as Hart & Bentley's. He also built another saw mill. He subsequently owned several farms and speculated a good deal. Other merchants who followed us here were Edmund Hutchinson and Marshal and Wilber Hale. Marshal Hale is now somewhere in the west.



Borrowed Photo. CAPT. JAMES BARNES.
One of the Oldest Residents of Phoenix.

"The physicians who were here about that time were Drs. Williams, Randall and Brown. Seth W. Burke, who has children living in California, where he went in 1849, lived across the road from us.

"The only school in town, a small district school, stood at the junction of Fulton and Volney streets. Religious services were held in that building for some time, there being no church edifice. There was a small society called close communion Baptists, and there were several Universalists, the most prominent of whom I can remember being Stephen Brooks who had a large family and who resided where Mrs. Patrick now lives. Soon after we came here the Congregational society was organized at a meeting held in this room (front room in the Cartter house). My father was one of the first deacons.

"John Wall owned four saw mills on the other side of the river. His residence stood on the top of the hill; the old building is still standing. Wall was instrumental in the construction of the bridge across the river which was built by a company organized to maintain the structure by collecting toll. He was the principal owner. The toll house stood at this end of the bridge just opposite my father's store, on the north side of Lock street. John Rice had a drug store in it. My father at the time he died, in 1849, owned a farm of about a hundred acres in the east part of the village.

"The construction of the canal made Phoenix all that it ever was. Prior to that time trade from Salina north was carried on by means of bateaux which were propelled up stream on the river with poles which with the current also moved the boats down stream. They usually carried wood to Salina and returned with salt and merchandise. The earliest canal boats that were in use were calculated to carry about 180 barrels of salt to a load, as much as several bateaux would carry, so that people then considered the canal as a great improvement over river navigation, as undoubtedly it was.

"My father in those days every year cut on the average about a thousand cords of wood and an immense quantity of saw logs which were piled on the bank of the canal. During the winter of 1836-7 he cleared the ridge where the railroad station now stands. That winter was noted for a large fall of snow, which continued almost uninterruptedly for forty days. Measurements on the level showed more than five feet. In order to get out the trees as they were felled we had to dig trenches in the snow where the men worked and into which we backed the teams, so that the timber could be rolled upon the sleighs. That season was fatal to deer which up to that time had

been numerous in all of this surrounding country. After that, deer were not seen in this locality. The last one I saw came down the road at the upper end of Canal street, crossed Lock street and jumped over the low rail fence which enclosed our yard. It was a large doe which passed but a few feet from where I was cutting wood, close to our kitchen door, and turning off across the lot in a lops vaulted the fence and disappeared in the woods at about where the school house now stands. The deer snowbound in their winter parks from which they could not extricate themselves except to perish from want of food or freeze in the drifts, were slaughtered in large numbers by hunters who searched out their parks and as they huddled together in fright, cut them down with knives or shot them. I knew one man who alone that winter killed twenty-one by means of a knife tied to a long pole. Crossing the drifts on snow shoes he had no difficulty in reaching a yard of deer where they had gathered for self preservation from the storm and as they bunched together he reached out with his pole and stabbed them one by one. That winter yards of deer could be found in the towns of Lysander, Schrappe, Granby and Volney. In Peter Scott's swamp just east of the village were to be found several deer in yards."

Scriba's Purchase.

George William Augustus Frederick Scriba's purchase of lands from the Roosevelts was 500,000 acres for which he agreed to pay \$80,000, a great part of which was never paid. The transaction occurred in 1791.



Borrowed Photo. W. E. SPARROW,
The Veteran Photographer Still Living.

The Veteran Photographer, whose long experience connects the era of primitive photography with that of the modern school, is W. E. Sparrow, now in his 72nd year.

On his 71st birthday, March 15, 1902, he sustained a paralytic shock, which compelled him to give up his business. When he was seven years old his father's family located on the Parker farm northeast of the village and seven years later moved to the Burnet farm across the river. The young man had seven terms at the Fulton academy and for a time worked in a nursery down the river. Then he travelled in the south selling patent medicines and finally kept books in a drug store. In 1858 he returned to Phoenix and learned to make ambrotypes of Fred Morris at Fulton. He opened a gallery in Phoenix in 1861, then went to Illinois and in 1863 enlisted in the union army. Coming back to Phoenix in 1865, this place has since been his home. Daguerrotypes, ambrotypes, melenotypes, the wet plate process and finally dry



Old Photo. C. K. WILLIAMS.

plates were all in their turn, as the advance in the profession introduced them, one after the other, subjects of his skill. He was born in Utica and was three years old when his parents moved to this county. Mrs. Sparrow, who was Sarah Grant, of Syracuse, became his wife in 1866.

The W. C. T. U. of Phoenix was organized Nov. 25, 1877, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. I. VanDoren; 1st vice president, Mrs. J. M. Williams; 2nd vice president Mrs. R. Simpson; 3d vice president Mrs. H. A. Willard; 4th vice president, Mrs. E. G. Hutchinson; secretary, Mrs. D. Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Vickery. But two of these are now left here. The first two in the list are dead; others moved from town. We now have fifty members of the Union also six honorary members and six junior members. Our present corps of officers are president, Mrs. W. H. Wilson; 1st vice president, Mrs. C. E. Stebbins; 2nd vice president, Mrs. J. Smith; 3rd vice president, Mrs. G. Parsons; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. E. Stebbins; recording secretary, Mrs. H. S. Butts; treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Van Vornier. The departments of work we have taken up are the Press, Sunday School, Evangelistic and Flower Mission work. We have had very helpful and interesting meetings the second Tuesday afternoon of each month.

The Ship Canal which the government surveyed to connect Lake Ontario with the sea will start from the Oswego river at the mouth of Brandy Creek, in the northern suburbs of the village of Phoenix, and run almost due east, crossing the north part of the village and running in a direct line to Oneida lake. The distance is between four and five miles. The canal strikes the Oneida river at the head of the big bend, near the mouth of Peter Scott creek and follows it to Fish creek, where the river turns south and the canal continues east to the north end of Pleasant lake, passing through that body of water and running direct to Oneida lake, crossing the Oneida river a second time. A curious fact brought out by the engineers, who ran the line, is that Pleasant lake is the highest body of water between Oswego and Troy on the line of the canal, being four feet higher than Oneida lake.

Gilbert's Mills was settled in 1818 by Archibald Cook and the next year Andrus and Hiram Gilbert arrived and put up a grist mill.

In 1864 drilling for salt was prosecuted to the depth of 340 feet. Some salt, but not in paying quantities was obtained.

In 1823 Andrus Gilbert sold his share in the mill to his brother Hiram and in 1844 the latter sold out to Jared Shepard who was succeeded by Josiah Chaffee and he in turn by Amos Mason.

The first store in the town was opened at Gilbert's Mills in 1820 by Andrus Gilbert, who two years later received Samuel Merry as a partner. The store was burned in 1848. Mr. Gilbert manufactured large quantities of pot and pearl ashes and carried on a large trade in merchandise. He was a justice of the peace for twelve years and was also supervisor and postmaster.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. C. K. WILLIAMS. RESIDENCE.

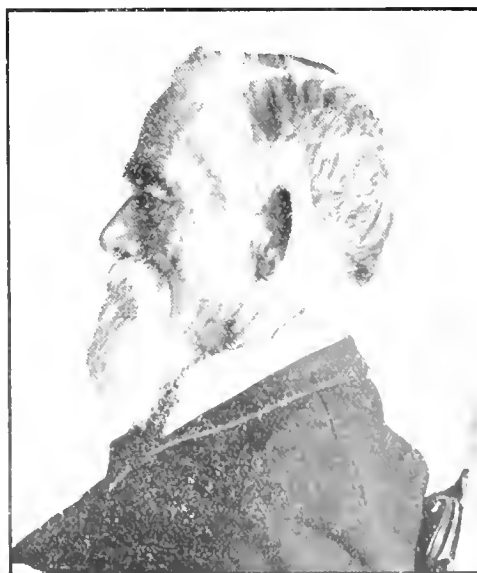


Old Photo. SAMUEL AVERY.

Samuel Avery was born in Pompey, Feb. 18, 1812, and died in Phoenix, Sep. 20, 1891, in his eightieth year. He was descended from Christopher Avery, who landed in Salem, Mass., in 1630. Mr. Avery in his youth spent most of his time on the farm attending district school during the winter and indulging his taste for mechanics at every opportunity. He married before he attained his majority Miss Lucinda Jones, and continued to cultivate his father's farm for several years and finally went to assist his brother, William, who had a contract for canal work in Illinois. When the state of Illinois became bankrupt, he returned to Pompey and commenced the study of medicine in 1842. He graduated from Castleton College, Vermont, in 1844, and began the practice of medicine and surgery in Rochester, N. Y. He stayed in Rochester several years, but thinking it might be better to grow up with some thriving village, he removed to Phoenix where, with the exception of a few months in Syracuse and a year in Baldwinsville, he resided till his death. His wife died, leaving him two children, and in 1849 he married Miss Eliza Flynn, of Halfmoon, Saratoga Co., by whom he had two sons, both dying in their childhood. His second wife died November, 1889. His inventive faculties were of no mean order and several of his patents issued by the United States government give proof of their originality and usefulness. He carried on the business of cigar box making for several years, also the manufacture of a mailing machine. After he disposed of that his time was partially occupied with an interest in the Phoenix factory, as president at times, also as one of the directors. The Doctor was a man of unbounded generosity, a passionate lover of children and had a great desire to make them happy. He was possessed of great originality of thought and expression and had an inexhaustible fund of blunt humor. His life was a useful one and he filled the measure bountifully. He united with the M. E. church about twenty years before his death and was a faithful and consistent member.

Samuel Flynn was born in Halfmoon, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 21, 1819. Born and reared on a farm, he obtained his education at a district school, attending school winters and helping with the farm work summers. By making good use of his time for study he was enabled to prepare himself for a teacher and acceptably filled the position. In 1851 he came to Schroppel and that winter he and Mr. Samuel Avery engaged in felling trees, finally clearing off one hundred acres of timber land. In 1853 he married Miss Melissa Avery, daughter of Samuel Avery, and with his father-in-law built a comfortable farm house on the farm jointly owned by them, now owned by Mrs. William Wiggins, but afterwards purchased by Mr. Flynn for a home, where he resided till the death of his wife in 1865. He was then left with four small children; one died in childhood, the others grew to maturity. A son, Charles H. Flynn, is a physician in Postville, Iowa. A daughter, Mrs. C. K. Williams, resides in Phoenix, and the youngest daughter, Mrs. W. J. Scales, died at her home in Glens Falls, in 1891. On the death of his wife Mr. Flynn sold his farm and moved on the farm he now occupies, in 1868. He has been a successful farmer, always willing to advance with the times and avail himself of modern implements and modern ideas. He at one time filled the office of postmaster, but his life has mostly been spent in farm pursuits. Mr. Flynn is kind and generous to the needy. His latch string always hangs out and the stranger is always made welcome. He is a kind and obliging neighbor, genial in manner—a man of strict integrity and respected by his friends, he has lived to a good old age and is still hale and hearty.

The First Ladies' Aid Society of the Free Baptist church was organized in 1877 during the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Durkee under the name of "Willing Workers," for the express purpose of raising money to help decorate and furnish the new church. The "socials," as they were called



Old Photo. SAMUEL FLYNN.



Old Photo. OLIVER BREED.

held from house to house, were greatly enjoyed, and resulted in raising large sums of money for the object intended. The first officers were for president, Mrs. F. M. McCarthy; secretary, Mrs. E. Sadehnyer; treasurer, Mrs. B. Dingman. A few years later the name was changed to Ladies' Aid Society. Last year the total receipts were \$187.93. The amount expended was \$180.93. The following are the present officers: President Mrs. N. J. Chaffee; vice president, Mrs. O. M. Reilly; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. J. Wing.

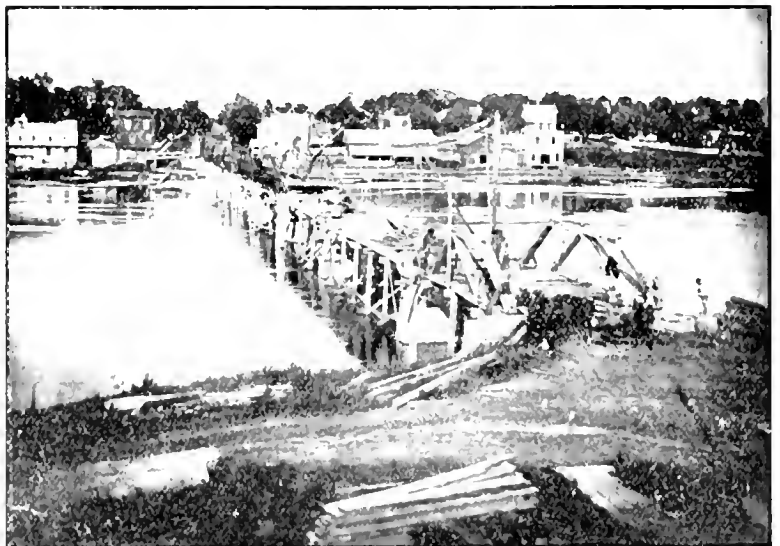
Oliver Breed, who for more than half a century was engaged in business in Phoenix, was spoken of in local papers at the time of his death as "an old-fashioned type of character—quiet in his life, plain in his tastes; sincere, strong and loyal in his attachments to his principles and his friends. He went on his way steadily and cheerfully, living according to permanent convictions, rather than to passing fashions, and trying to do his duty in the light of the broad religion which recognizes the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man."

It was on Jan. 2, 1898, that after a few days' confinement to his house he expired while sitting composedly in his easy chair. Although he was in his 90th year he was still an active partner in the grist mill of Breed & Conger, a firm that was organized soon after Mr. Breed came to Phoenix, which was in 1840. For the first few years he was

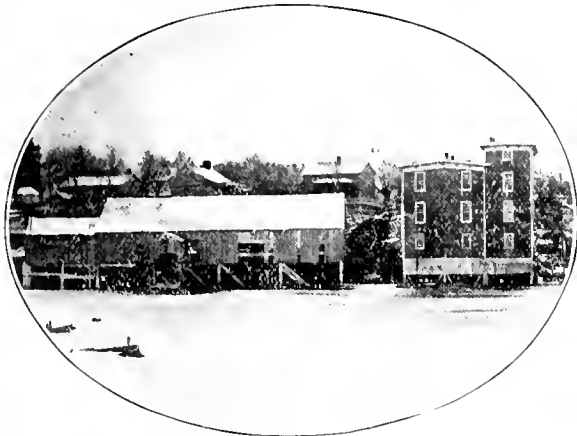
in the grocery business, where Wood's meat market now is. In politics he was a strong republican, a warm partisan and an influential adviser in local affairs, in which he took great interest, usually being the first to move in carrying out a public project and in any philanthropic enterprise.

Mr. Breed was born in Halifax, Vt., Nov. 23, 1809, and when he was fifteen years old his parents moved to Onondaga Valley. Two years later they located on a farm in Schroppel, then the town of Volney. His boyhood was spent in farm work and it was not until he was past thirty years old that he entered upon that active business life that engaged his time for so many years and eventually led him into many successful ventures that proved profitable to him. One of his pet projects was to make the water power at Phoenix contribute to the future greatness of the commercial interests of Phoenix, believing, as he did, that it would become immensely valuable and would in time attract hither large manufacturing institutions. Early and late he closely applied himself to business and although frequently importuned to take public office he declined to place himself in the position where public duties would interfere with his private business affairs, only once accepting election to any consequential position and that when for three or four years he served as supervisor. Mr. Breed, in 1848, was married to Miss Juliett Alvord, who died in 1854, leaving four sons, three of whom are still living, O. C. Breed, a surveyor, whose home is in Fulton; Frank M. Breed, the present clerk of Oswego county, residing in Phoenix, and Charles Breed, living in Fulton. On Nov. 26, 1857, Mr. Breed married Cordelia Bradley, to whom two sons were born, one dying in infancy and the other, Dr. William B. Breed, being a practicing physician in Syracuse. Mrs. Breed still occupies the old home at the corner of Main and Bridge streets, a pleasant and comfortable residence.

The Fire which occurred Jan. 29, 1872, started in the Boomer & Boshart press foundry early in the morning when the man who started the fires, having got them going, was at breakfast. The



Old Photo loaned by W. L. Sparrow.
CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BRIDGE.



Old photo loaned by W. E. Sparrow.
WALL'S SAW MILLS AND AVERY'S CABINET WORKS, WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER, A HALF CENTURY AGO.

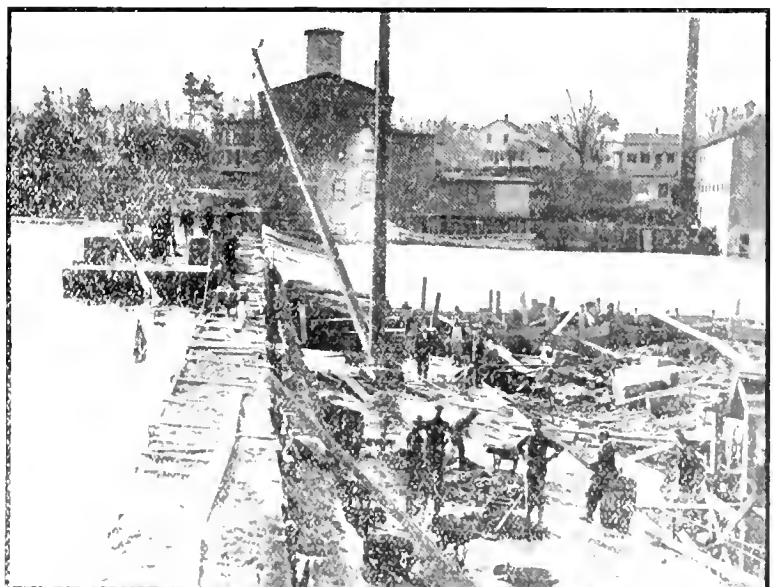
structure, a two story frame building between the canal and river, was built of large and heavy timbers which occasioned a hot fire. The "boys" brought out the old hand engine and worked faithfully but they could not prevent the spread of the flames, which fanned by a stiff west breeze, crossed the canal into the Betts building. From there the fire swept into Vickery's next to the corner store, then into Hanchett's three-story block where the postoffice was located; wiping out two smaller buildings it crossed Canal street, and the three-story block occupied by S. W. Alvord standing partly on the present site of Hakes' furniture and undertaking store, was soon destroyed. The roof of the building next south was scorched but that was as far as the fire spread. The citizens aided the volunteer firemen, all of whom worked faithfully realizing that all the business section was in great danger of being destroyed. There was no village water system then and the water had to be pumped out of the canal or river. The Enterprise company was then in full working force but with such a fire on a cold windy morning a hand engine was almost useless.

A Revolutionary Relic which the late E. C. Fitzgerald prized and often made the theme of an interesting story descriptive of how it was obtained, is now in the possession of his son-in-law, Mr. D. Burleigh. It is a plank which is alleged to have been the death bed of the British officer, Brig.-Gen. Frazier when he was mortally wounded at the battle of Saratoga. The stains caused by the flow of his

blood from the gaping wounds are still pointed out. Mr. Fitzgerald used to tell how it was that some of his ancestry who were patriot residents of Saratoga county at that time, succeeded in sawing the plank out of the floor and placing it in safe keeping beyond the reach of relic hunters; also how years afterwards there was a large reward offered for its recovery by some historical society. It is a piece of pitch or yellow pine sawed out of the original timber before the use of power saw mills—a hand sawed plank—and one or two hand wrought nails still cling in the places where they were driven. The plank is about three feet long, eight or nine inches wide and an inch thick. An inscription, yellow with age has been pasted on one end. It is to the effect that "On October 7, 1777, Brig.-Gen. Frazier, mortally wounded in the battle of Saratoga by a ball from the gun of one of Morgan's men,

Timothy Murphy, being carried to the house of which this board was a part, he died on the morning of the 8th at eight a. m. On the evening of his fall when it was rendered certain that he could not recover, he sent for Gen. Burgoyne and requested that he might be buried at six a. m. the following morning in the great redoubt on the hill." The granting of this request, the inscription goes on to say, was a cause of complaint among the friends of Burgoyne who thought that in order to comply with the request the General lost the British army.

The Phoenix Trotting Association which at one time was composed of lovers of fast horses constructed the half mile track which is now a part of the grounds of the Phoenix Union Agricultural Society. It is one of the best tracks in this part of the state and is kept in good order. As



Old Photo loaned by W. E. Sparrow.
CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW DAM.



LORRETTA RESSEGIE HART

AMASA P. HART

the name implies, the present society is composed of life memberships at a cost of \$10, organized February 6, 1873, and managed by a board of directors consisting of two from each of the three towns, Schreppel, Clay, and Lysander. On January 22, 1889, it was re-organized and incorporated with the issue of 150 shares at \$10 each. The society has the reputation of paying all premiums in full no matter whether there is a loss or gain from the annual meetings. The officers for 1902 are: President, John O'Brien; Vice-Presidents, W. M. Abbott and Barney Martin; Secretary, C. K. Williams; Treasurer, N. A. Hughes; General Superintendent, E. R. Sweet; Chief of Police, James B. Kinslow.

Amasa P. Hart, for several years a large land owner in Schreppel and at one time proprietor of the water power on the Oswego river, east side, in Phoenix, was born on a farm in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1811. His grandfather, Eber Hart, a revolutionary soldier, came there from Providence, R. I., in 1800. He died in 1812 or '3 and was buried at Sorrell Hill near his home. Eber Hart, jr., father of Amasa P., was born at Providence in 1787, and came to New York with his parents. In 1812 he married Miss Betsey Howe, with whom he lived in wedded life for 55 years, her death occurring in 1867. He died at the home of Admiram Hart, Aug. 1, 1873. Eber was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in

the state militia at Sacketts Harbor. There were eleven children, of whom Amasa was the oldest. Eber was reared in the society of Friends. From the farm Amasa Hart, when 16 years of age, went into a shop to learn wool carding, a trade which he mastered, but which he carried on only a few years. On Jan. 1, 1839, he was married to Loretta, the daughter of Belden and Lucy (Avery) Ressegie, and the ensuing spring they moved to Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., where he engaged in carding wool until 1841, when he sold out and moved to Phoenix. Here he bought a tract of land from Hezekiah Barnes, enclosed by the river and canal, and built and equipped a carding mill with water power which he obtained by cutting a race through to the mill which stood opposite to where Pierce & Pendergast's grist mill now stands. The building was afterwards moved to the east side of the race and for years used as a store-house. Shortly after his arrival he bought the property at Bridge and Jefferson streets and erected a house where he lived for more than fifty years. Mr. Hart had very little disposition for restraint in business transactions and he

engaged quite largely in buying and selling property of any kind in which he thought he saw an opportunity to make money.

Mr. Hart's first venture outside of his carding mill was in 1847, when he bought of Addison B. Lewis, F. Phillips and Wm. B. Marvin the land upon which he in company with Wm. Bentley and Hamilton Clough afterwards built the tannery. About the same time these three gentlemen also engaged in the mercantile business on what is now known as the Russ corner. The tannery was burned in 1850 and the same year rebuilt by Messrs. Hart and Bentley who afterwards sold out to Messrs. Joseph B. and Daniel Hubbard. Mr. Hart repurchased the property in 1870 and the building again burned down. Then he rebuilt for Sinclair chair factory and later sold out. The property is now occupied by Sweet Bros.' paper mill. Mr. Hart, during all these years, carried on mercantile business, moving from the Russ



A. P. HART'S OLD HOME.



Old Photo loaned by J. M. Williams. (See other groups old settlers pages 12 and 35)
 A POPULAR HOSTELRY IN EARLY DAYS; GROUP OF CITIZENS OF 1852.

1, H. W. Weedon, 2, Patrick Murphy, 3, D. A. Fox, 4, Emory Smith, 5, J. Warren Williams, 6 Willard Gould, 8, Michael Duffy, 10, William Ash, 12, H. D. Fox, 14, John Fox, 16, Ira Burgess, 17, Wm. Munger, 19, Bert Catheart, 21, H. S. Philips, 22, Evert Hubbard, 23, Will Davis, 26, Ward Horr, 27, Broch DeLong, 28, Edward Munger, 29, Hudson Davis, 30, Cash Peck, 31, James Tobin, 32, Charlie Williams, 34, Eddie Catheart, 35, George Willet, 38, James Pitcher, 39, Johnny Fox.

corner farther down the street into the building which stood on the ground adjoining the present Fitzgerald store and which burned down in 1890. It was there that his son, Adelbert, after his return from the war went into partnership with his father; and when the latter retired in 1883, C. P. Kimball became a part owner of the business after that to be carried on under the name of Kimball & Hart.

It was not long after his tannery property deal that Mr. Hart, in company with K. Williams, erected a saw mill. The latter died before the mill was in operation and on Jan. 23, 1852, Mr. Hart bought his interests of the estate. In 1854-'9 Mr. Hart served the town and county as superintendent of the poor, during a part of which time the two offices were combined in one. Another enterprise in which Mr. Hart was engaged was in the woolen mill which stood on the upper end of Bridge street, property which he bought of Mr. Barnes. He was also a director of the Oswego and Syracuse Plank Road company and was at one time vice president of the Oswego & Onondaga Insurance Co. He was vice president of the Rural Cemetery association in 1877 and was one of the incorporators of the Phoenix bank in 1869. When the new public school was erected he was a member of the committee

which had charge of its construction. During the latter part of the fifties he got hold of the Phoenix Reporter which he sold to M. M. Carter in 1860. He was also a trustee of the Congregational church for several years, and assisted in building the new structure. In 1858 he was named by the legislature as commissioner to erect the wooden bridge at Phoenix, the contract for the construction of which he let, Aug. 13, of that year. The amount appropriated was \$9,000. He was also, in 1866, the commissioner who constructed the Oak Orchard bridge. On Jan. 27, 1865, Mr. Hart was appointed superintendent of the Oswego and Baldwinsville canals and the Oswego and Oneida rivers improvement work. Mr. Hart was largely interested in boats which plied on the canal and river, being the owner, among others, of Island Queen

and the City of Buffalo. In 1872 he bought the steamer Lewis Lawrence of Chancy Mackey, then sold a part interest to R. A. Prichard whom he afterwards bought out. This boat made alternate trips between Syracuse and Phoenix and Phoenix and Utica. When the Empire Iron Works burned in 1871 it was rebuilt by A. P. Hart who old it to J. I. Van Doren. In 1868 Hart & Car-



Borrowed Photo. THE PHOENIX BASE BALL TEAM.

1, Capt. Walter Pendergast, 2, Irving Wood, 3, Bruce Decker, 4, Glenn Wood, 5, Harry Durham, 6, Arthur C. Moyer, 7, Harold Hanscom, 8, Leo Miller, 9, Henry Pendergast, 10, Charles Ralph.



Old Photos.

MRS. JEDUTHEN SWEET JEDUTHEN SWEET.

rier bought the cheese factory which in 1875 they sold to Kimball & Martin. In 1883 Mr Hart bought property north of the Leominis plating mill and erected a building for the accommodation of an oil stone factory which was to be conducted by a man named Gillette who was from Syracuse. The industry was never a success. The building was burned two years later. Mr. Hart had unbounded confidence in the future of the water power on the river at Phoenix. In company with others he bought all of the rights and equities, his own interest being one half of the whole. When the others sold out the other half he succeeded in getting that, also, and was afterwards sole owner until he sold out, from time to time to individuals small interests, finally disposing of the last of his holdings to J. I. Van Doren. Capt. Hart obtained his military title because in the days of the old state militia—the time of general training days and ginger bread—he was captain of a company. His death occurred Sept. 11, 1896, after an illness of about four weeks. His widow died nearly four years later, Aug. 1, 1900. They had seven children, three of whom are living: Lucy B. and Carleha C., the latter the widow of C. P. Kimball, at Phoenix; and Charlotte Ann, the wife of Albert Hopkins, whose home is at Buffalo, N. Y. The other children were Adelbert P., Betsy Evelyn, Frances Adelle and Amasa P., jr.

Jeduthen Sweet was born on a farm on Pompey Hill, March 21, 1826, and, now living in the village of Phoenix, is in his 77th year. For several years, dating from 1867, he was engaged largely in farming in the town of Schrooppel. His father, Darins T. Sweet, who came from Canada, was among the early settlers in the town of Pompey, a section from which sprung many distinguished men. One of his daughters, Mary, who is now dead, married Edmundson Chesebro and they owned and managed a farm a few miles north of Phoenix at the time Jeduthen moved here. The other daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Cable, is now a resident of Oneida, N. Y. Henry T. Sweet, one of his sons, resides at Mexico, N. Y. There were about 200 acres which Jeduthen Sweet purchased of James Brown, located on the Pennellville road a mile and a half from Phoenix. It was there that he engaged largely in dairying and his careful management of the place was rewarded with success. Five years later, after living in the village of Phoenix a year, he purchased the farm of his brother-in-law, Mr. Chesebro where he resided and, as had been his custom, maintained a large dairy, until 1876 when he bought a home in this village and settled down here intending to engage in some occupation. Leasing a plot of ground he established a coal business which engaged three years of his time, until the owners required it for their own use, when he retired from active occupation, except such as turned his attention to the improvement and care of village real estate which for a time he bought quite largely, erecting new houses and fitting up old ones on Spring and Volney streets. During recent years Mr. Sweet has indulged in that leisure which a busy and profitable life has earned, but which only his advanced years would impose upon him. He has not been active in politics, although in 1877-81 he served as overseer of the poor. Mrs. Sweet, whom



MRS. S. J. MOYER PHOTO. JEDUTHEN SWEET'S RESIDENCE

he married at Pompey, Jan. 1, 1819, and who was his cherished companion and helpmeet for almost a half a century, was a devoted member of the Methodist church, with which she united while they were residents of that town, in 1860. She was born in Pompey, July 23, 1830, her maiden name being Mary Bush. Her death occurred in this village Aug. 28, 1898. Had she lived four months longer the couple would have celebrated their "golden wedding." Three of their five children are now living, Mrs. C. E. Rector at Jersey City with whom Mr. Sweet spends most of the winter seasons, Judson H. Sweet, also a resident of that place, and William A. Sweet of Syracuse. The other two are dead.

Y. P. S. C. E. - In Sept. 1885, through the influence of Rev. G. F. Montgomery, pastor, the

sent it is giving an average of \$5.00 a year, through the regular boards. Mr. George Hastings, one of the members, is at present working as missionary in Santiago, Chili. The society has always been represented at county, state and national conventions. The membership is 77, of which 70 are active, 1 associate and 6 honorary. The officers are as follows: President, Sumner M. Smith; vice president, Jay Hughes; recording secretary, Lena E. Patchen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. J. Moyer; treasurer, Mark Ward.

The Schroepfel Homestead stands on a rise of ground facing the road as it climbs from the Oneida river after crossing Schroepfel bridge, at Oak Orchard. The highway leading north from Syracuse forks in the village of Liverpool,



THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

1, C. E. Candee, 2, Ella Boli, 3, Leonard E. Dodge, 4, Mark O. Ward, 5, Mrs. S. J. Moyer, 6, Charlie M. Candee, 7, Leila Merriam, 8, Carrie Boli, 9, Ruth E. Candee, 10, Sumner M. Smith, 11, Lucy E. Butts, 12, Mrs. P. D. Buse, 13, Edna M. Ward, 14, Maude A. Fralick, 15, Nannie M. Pygart, 16, Emma A. Welch, 17, Clara D. Ray, 18, Charles E. DeLong, 19, Mrs. C. D. Ash, 20, Fannie A. Kahar, 21, Ruth E. Candee, 22, Eva Kimball, 23, Ada L. Withers, 24, Martha J. Sweet, 25, Nellie E. Larkin, 26, Lena E. Patchen, 27, Rev. T. W. Harris, 28 M. Algonia Rhodes, 29, Nearing L. Emmons, 30, Helen Breed, 31, Fern Butts, 32, Sarah K. Rhodes, 33, Charles G. Ralph.

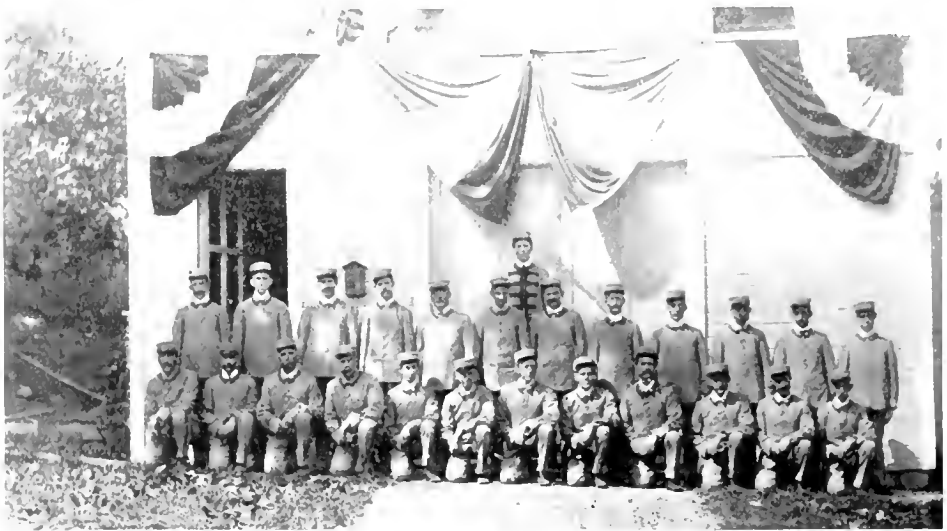
young people of the First Congregational church organized the Young People's Society. In Sept. 1887 they were changed to Y. P. S. C. E. adopting the pledge and model constitution. The organization has been a strong one since its birth. The co-operation and energy of its members have resulted in much good. The society has materially aided the church. Among many things it has contributed regularly to the expenses of the church. It has redecorated the chapel, furnished it with a carpet and piano, provided a water motor for the pipe organ, paid for the building of a chimney, fireplace and setting of a fine mantel, the gift of J. I. Van Doren. This summer it has put a portland cement floor in the cellar of the parsonage. A missionary library has been secured. The society paid the expenses of a colored boy in Atlanta University, Ga., for several years. At pre-

the left hand road running off to Belgium and Three River Point and that at the right hand to Euclid and Oak Orchard. Belgium and Euclid are connected by the road running between Baldwinville and Brewerton, crossing the two north and south roads at right angles at those two villages. When the roads and weather are favorable the drive to the Schroepfel mansion from Syracuse is interesting. The old home is now owned and occupied by A. W. Schroepfel, the grandson of the original Schroepfel who built the house and was the proprietor of a very considerable tract of land. When he died the two daughters, Mrs. Dr. Pennell and Mrs. John E. Himman, to whom he left all of his property, burned the will and then divided the property, giving to their brother, Henry W. Schroepfel, father of the present owner, the old home embracing a considerable tract of land. The husband of Mrs. Dr. Pennell prominent New York practitioner and Mr. Himman

was an attorney at Utica. Pennellville and Hinmanville were the summer homes of the two families after whom the two villages were named.

The Enterprise Fire Co. No. 1 was organized in January, 1852. The officers at that time were: Foreman, T. J. Davis; 1st asst. foreman, O. H. Smith; 2nd asst. foreman, Enoch Conger; secretary, Jerome Duke; treasurer, E. F. Richardson. There was no chief fireman for a number of years. When T. J. Davis was made chief the equipment was a small hand engine of good capacity which served the village for many years and won many trophies, some of which are still in possession of the company, as is also the old engine. On the introduction of the gravity system of water works the old engine was laid aside and two handsome hose carts purchased and the company was reorganized and incorporated July 6th 1885 retaining the old name. At the present time it has a membership of 35 men. The officers at the present time are: Chief, W.

Francis David has acceptably filled the office of president. The club has a membership of twenty-five members whose names appear as follows:—Mrs. Jennie Alvord, Mrs. Luella Butts, Mrs. Genette Carrier, Mrs. Mary Cartter, Mrs. Cornelia Cartter, Mrs. Frances David, Mrs. Grace Dutcher, Mrs. Fanny Fox, Mrs. Louise Gillette, Mrs. Cora Hakes, Mrs. Margaret Harris, Mrs. Ella Hawks, Mrs. Emergene Isham, Mrs. Leah Merriam, Mrs. Kittie Murphy, Mrs. Mayme Parker, Mrs. Almada Reilly, Mrs. Mary L. Richards, Mrs. Southall, Mrs. Lena Sweet, Mrs. Alice Vickery, Mrs. Harriet Vandoren, Mrs. Mary Williams, Miss Isabel Williams, Mrs. Nelle Young. The work taken up during the earlier years included American authors and Shakespeare readings. In 1900 the club was admitted to the Home Education Department of the University of the State of New York and in that year took up the study of Holland with readings from Shakespeare, each member responding to roll call with a current event. This study proved very interesting and instructive.



Borrowed Photo. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF PHOENIX ENTERPRISE CO. NO. 1.

Standing: Thorn Maxfield, Capt. Top Row: E. J. Hansel, Arthur Kirby, Frank Burgess, John A. Booth, C. C. Kinslow, Eugene Emmons, E. J. Vickery, Fred Veal, Floyd Turpening, Albert Meil, William Warner, Herman McTiann. Lower Row:—Fred Ketchum; Adelbert Waldron, Charles Sixbury, C. K. Williams, Henry Shultz, Edward Dykeman, E. B. Nelson, Lewis Bentley, John Kellar, E. R. Sweet, Wm. Turner, W. S. Spaulding, Chief.

S. Spaulding; 1st asst. chief, Chas. Sixbury; 2nd asst. chief, Wm. Blake; foreman, D. C. Remington; 1st asst. foreman, E. S. Patchen; 2nd asst. foreman, F. Gilbert; secretary, F. E. Hooker; treasurer, H. S. Van Warner; president, E. A. Taber; captain of drill company, Thorn Maxfield.

The Topics Club is the outgrowth of a literary society organized by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church about the year 1882. The following ladies were among the original members: Mrs. E. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. M. Williams, Mrs. Julia Boothby, Mrs. G. M. Sweet, Mrs. Sarah Carrier-Wiggin, Mrs. Edmund Merry, Mrs. Milton Butts, Mrs. Francis David, Mrs. S. A. Brooks, Mrs. Alfred Morgan, Mrs. Fred A. Cartter, Mrs. Caroline Brainerd, Miss Mary Flynn, Mrs. W. H. Carrier. After awhile it merged into a "Chautauqua Circle" but was afterwards revived by Mrs. Louise Benson and reorganized with Mrs. J. M. Williams as President, who successfully conducted it until her death, which occurred in 1900. Since that time Mrs.

In 1901-1902 American history was selected and great interest is taken in this subject also. This year one person has charge of current events and the responses at roll call are from some poet selected at the previous meeting. The club meets every Friday afternoon from three to five except in the summer months when a vacation is taken, at which time a picnic is also planned for and enjoyed by all the members. In October the work is taken up with renewed zeal. Each member of the club acts as hostess, taking her turn in alphabetical order. The membership is limited to twenty-five, each member being elected by ballot; a majority of three-fourths of the members present being required. An extremely friendly social feeling prevails among the members and the club is regarded as an important means of home improvement and culture. The officers are:—President, Mrs. Frances David; Vice-President, Mrs. Alice Vickery; Secretary, Mrs. Emergene Isham; Treasurer, Mrs. Kittie Murphy; Critic, Mrs. Cornelia Cartter; Librarian, Mrs. Grace Dutcher.



Borrowed Photo.
O. M. REILLY, PRESIDENT OF VILLAGE.

Owen M. Reilly was born at Middleburg, Schoharie county, N. Y., March 15, 1857, of Irish parentage. When he was about one year old his parents moved to the village of Sand Bank, Oswego county (now Altmar) where his father was engaged in the tanning business; and when he was eight years of age the family moved on to a farm about two miles south of that village. Here he worked in summer and attended the district school in the winter until seventeen years of age when he left school. In the spring of 1877 he entered Pulaski Academy and was graduated from there in the spring of 1881. In the meantime he had commenced to teach school and in the fall of 1881 he accepted a position as principal of the Williamstown High school and taught there one year, when he resigned his position and entered the law office of J. W. Shea, of Pulaski, where he remained for one year and then entered the law office of the late Don A. King, of Pulaski. In October, 1884, he was admitted to the bar. In December 1884 he opened a law office in the village of Williamstown and at once engaged actively in the practice of his profession, remaining there until July 1888 when he moved to the village of Phoenix where he has since resided. His practice extends to all the courts and he has a large practice in both Oswego and Onondaga counties. His ambition has always been to succeed in his chosen

profession and he has placed that object above all others. He is an indefatigable worker and is always loyal to the cause he champions. In politics he has always been an uncompromising Democrat. He has attended almost every state convention of his party since 1879, on a great many occasions as a delegate. He has repeatedly declined nominations tendered him by his party. In the fall of 1900, after much urging, he was prevailed upon to accept a position on the board of education of which he is still a member. In the spring of 1901 without his knowledge or consent his party placed him in nomination for president of the village, and although the village has about one hundred Republican majority and he was pitted against one of the strongest men in the Republican party, after one of the most exciting campaigns ever waged in the village he was elected by fifty-nine majority; renominated in the spring of 1902, and having to oppose an equally strong adversary and engage in an equally exciting campaign he was re-elected by ninety-seven majority the largest ever given a candidate in said village for that office.

In 1885 Mr. Reilly married Almida R. House, of Parish, N. Y., also a school teacher and an old school mate of his. They have no children. They have a beautiful home on Cherry street. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reilly are very fond of books and he has one of the best law libraries in Oswego county also an excellent private library.

The First County Officers were commissioned by a council of appointment and were as follows: First judge, Barnet Mooney; associate judges, Henry Williams, Smith Dunlap, Peter D. Huggin, David Easton and Edmund Hawkes; assistant justice, Daniel Hawkes, jr.; surrogate, Elias Brewster; county clerk, James Adams; sheriff, John S. Davis.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer Photo. O. M. REILLY'S RESIDENCE.



Borrowed Photo.
REV. P. H. BEECHAM

St. Stephen's Catholic Church structure, while located on the west side of the river, is a Phoenix society, the greatest part of its membership being residents of the village. It was originally a mission attached to the Baldwinsville parish and in charge for many years of such well known priests as Fathers Samuel Mulley, William McCallian, James Smith, P. F. Smith, P. B. McNulty, Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, G. S. Lynch and F. Fransus.

As far back as 1851 the Baldwinsville pastor rode over to West Phoenix where he was entertained by the Pendergast family who had lately come to the country and were staunch Catholics, and at their farm home said mass to the members of the family which was a large one. Then, as Catholic families became more numerous in the neighborhood the priest occasionally crossed the river and held services in a hall in the village. Among the places which were utilized as session rooms were the hall over Fitzgerald's store and those in the Hutchinson and Hauchett blocks.

When Stephen Pendergast died, in February, 1879, he left \$2,500 to be used in the erection of a church besides a large plot of ground for the site. The surviving members of his family, eight in number, contributed \$250 apiece, making \$2,000 more; and with the \$4,500 thus raised the Catholics were enabled to erect the handsome structure in which they now worship attended regularly by a priest. It is a brick building with an ornamental tower entrance surmounted with the customary spire and cross and with stone trimmings. The church was erected with that promptness for which the Pendergasts are noted in doing their own business, being completed and ready for occupancy the summer following their father's death. What was better, the congregation had a home that

was free from debt. The first service held in the building was the funeral service of Mrs. Ann Pendergast, the widow of Stephen Pendergast, whose death followed that of her husband inside of a year. Since the church was built a pretty vestry has been erected adjoining it. The building is now complete in all modern appointments with a congregation of about 150 and is in charge of Rev. Father P. H. Beecham, whose charge also includes the Baldwinsville parish. The Revs. Father Bayard and Kelley are among the former pastors who were here. Father Beecham has been in charge about sixteen years and during that time he has infused his parishioners with vigor and devotion to their church.

Supervisors—Samuel Merry, 1833, '35; Andrus Gilbert, 1834; James B. Richardson, 1836-7; Patten Parker, 1838-9; Barzil Candee, 1840-1; Joseph R. Brown, 1842; Garret C. Sweet, 1843; Samuel Foot, 1844; William Conger, 1845-6; William Hale, 1847-50; Oliver Breed, 1851-4; Ira Betts, 1855; Seth W. Alvord, 1856-7; John P. Rice, 1858-60; Frederick D. VanWagoner, 1859; Edmund Merry, 1861-3, '65-8; Charles W. Candee, 1844; Moses Melvin, 1869; John C. Hutchinson, 1870-1; Hiram Fox, 1872-5, '79; William Patrick, 1876-8; Burton Betts, 1880; A. E. Russ, 1881-4; W. E. Sparrow, 1885-6; John D. O'Brien, 1887-91; Albert P. Merriam, 1892-6; F. L. Smith, 1896 (present incumbent).

The Fire of July 23, 1894, destroyed the Chiquita paper mill, the saw mill of A. P. Hart, Kimball's cider mill and the Smith Murgittroyd machine shop.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer Photo.
ST. STEPHEN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 101, I. O. G. T. was organized Feb. 19, 1900, by Mrs. J. C. Stone, of Ohio, with fourteen charter members and has since initiated one hundred and eleven. Fuller's hall was secured where the meetings were held until the place was found too small to accommodate the members, and the hall in the Betts block was then engaged where on Feb. 11, 1901, the lodge took up its quarters and where the meetings are now held each Thursday evening. C. E. Candee has the honor of being the first presiding officer and E. A. Taber the first secretary, offices which are now held by Donie Turner and Bertha Smith Garrison. Last February a degree team, whose picture appears in this book, was organized and it has been a great help in the initiation of candidates. It is the only Good Templars degree team in the county and at the last session of the county lodge it gave an exhibition of the floor work and

Z. McCarty, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1841; John Carpenter, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1844; Jabez H. Gilbert, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1847; Philander Rathbun, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1850; Edwin M. Hill, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1853; Henry S. Conde, Hastings, Jan. 1, 1856; Samuel R. Taylor, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1859; Edward N. Rathbun, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1862; Bernice L. Doane, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1865; Mannister Worts, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1868; John J. Stephens, Oswego town, Jan. 1, 1871; Brainard Nelson, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1874; Daniel E. Taylor, Granby, Jan. 1, 1877; Merrick Stowell, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1880; John Gardener, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1883; John H. Oliphant, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1883; Thomas M. Costello, Albion, Jan. 1, 1889; William J. Pentelov, Fulton, Jan. 1, 1892; E. E. Frost, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1895; John S. Parsons, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1898; Frank M. Breed, Phenix, Jan. 1, 1901.



Borrowed Cut. THE DEGREE TEAM, PHENIX LODGE, No. 101, I. O. G. T.
 Top Row (from right to left)—Lewis Turner, Anna Johnson, Nellie Erwin, Lettie Laundry, Jennie Higgs, Lemuel Ross. Middle Row—Jessie Johnson, William Chapin, Helen Johnson, Eugene Emmons, Susie Ross, Charles Mandell. Bottom Row—Stephen Dunn, Charles Candee, Jr., Frank Whitney, Russell Packer.

won great applause. The lodge each week has a program both interesting and instructive in the great work of moral reform. Earl Hooker, whose death occurred Nov. 29, is the first one lost by death and he will be greatly missed in the lodge room where he was ever ready to work for the cause of temperance. The members of the Order attended the funeral in a body and conducted the services at the grave.

County Clerks. — James Adams (appointed), Oswego town, March 21, 1816; Joseph Davis (appointed), Oswego, March 19, 1818; Smith Dunlap (appointed), Sandy Creek, Feb. 19, 1821; Hiram Hubbell, Pulaski, term began Jan. 1, 1823; T. S. Morgan, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1826; Thomas C. Baker, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1829; Eric Poor, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1832; Marinus W. Mathews, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1835; Daniel H. Marsh, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1838; Andrew

County Treasurers.—Peter Pratt, Mexico, 1816; Elias Brewster, Mexico, 1820; Avery Skinner, Mexico, 1827; Robert A. Stitt, 1839; Starr Clark, 1840; Hiram Walker, 1846; Samuel H. Stone, Mexico, 1849; Henry C. Peck, Mexico, 1855; Luther H. Conklin, Mexico, 1858; John Dowdle, Oswego, 1879; George Goodier, Oswego, 1882 (died in office in 1886, the first year after his re-election); E. Eugene McKinstry, Oswego, (appointed by the supervisors in Goodier's place) February, 1886; Thomas Moore, Oswego, 1886, re-elected 1889 and again every term since.

The First Tavern in the village of Phenix was that of Simeon S. Chapin, who in 1822 purchased the log house of Aaron Paddock and in 1825 erected a log addition and opened what became popularly known as the "Double Log House Tavern."



Old Photos. ANTOINETTE FRANCINE CHEEVER.
CHARLES WILSON CANDEE. ANN H. MARSH

Charles Wilson Candee, now in his 86th year, was born Sept. 11, 1817, in the town of Volney, on the farm which his father, Barzil Candee, then owned and occupied, 1 1/2 miles north of Gilbert's Mills. The family came from Litchfield, Ct., in the preceding spring, driving a yoke of oxen with a single horse hitched in the lead, all of the way. Snow was on the ground and they travelled with a sleigh. The year before, in the spring of 1816, Barzil Candee had come to this section prospecting, and being pleased with the country had purchased the land upon which he made a home for his family a farm of 160 acres covered with virgin forests and afterwards tilled to the highest state of cultivation. Then he returned east and married Huldah Wilson, bringing her back to the new home where she at first found a domicile in a log house situated in a clearing of only five acres. Her sister married Judge Stoddard, who became a pioneer settler in the town of Camden, Oneida Co., and was afterwards a distinguished man. Seven children were born to them, besides Charles W. One of them, Gay Candee, lives in Granby and the other, Augusta, the widow of Henry H. Gilbert, resides in Phoenix. The three are all that are living. The oldest sister, Julia, married Charles S. Sweet, Rhineia and Artaminta

were twins. The former married Constance B. Chapman and the other Rufus Downs who was a tanner at Mexico. In 1835 the farm was sold and the family moved to Mexico. In March, 1837, they moved to the farm of 150 acres one-half mile east of Phoenix, which is still in the family, now being owned by a son of Mr. Candee, Charles E., who bought the place of his father twenty years ago. The latter is in hopes that the place which has been only five or six years out of the family since 1837, shall pass down to future generations.

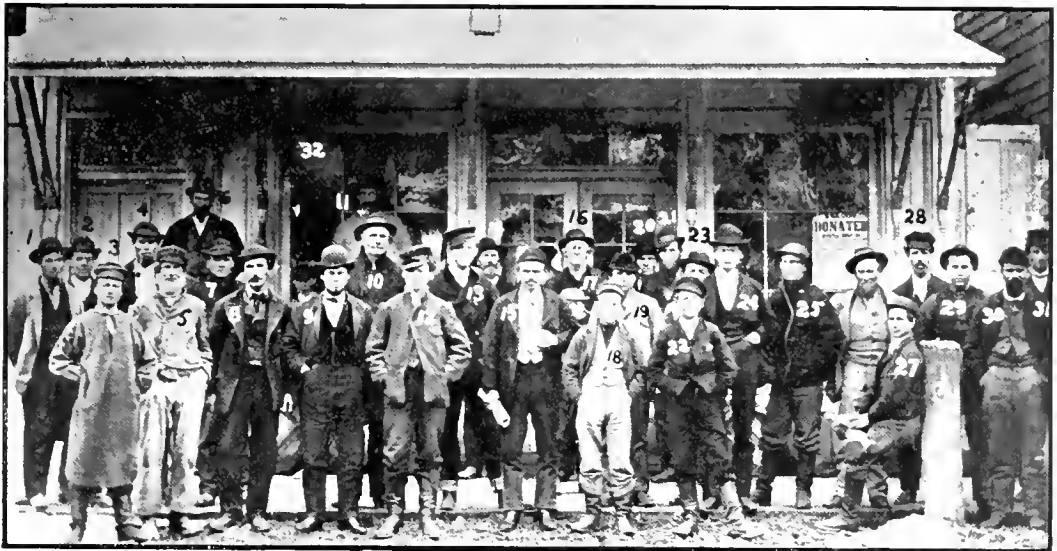
Charles W. Candee divided his childhood days between working on the farm and attending the district school. On Feb. 3, 1817, he married Ann H. Marsh of Whitesboro, N. Y., and in 1819 he bought the farm his father had owned near Phoenix. The latter died in August, 1862, 71 years old, and his wife in Dec. 1877, 81 years old. In 1841 and '42 Charles W. was in the grocery business in Phoenix with Orange Chappel, their store standing on the site of the Howard house. His first wife died Oct. 29, 1833, and on Dec. 31, 1836 Mr. Candee married Mrs. Antoinette Francine Cheever, the daughter of Allen Hicks of Seneca Falls. When Mr. Candee sold the farm to his son he moved into the village, and built the house in which he now resides, his purchase containing forty acres which he had surveyed and largely cut up into village lots, opening Bridge street through from Barnes to Lock street, and erecting additional dwellings on Bridge and Lock streets. Mr.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. C. W. CANDEE'S RESIDENCE.

Candee served as supervisor in 1864 and has also served as commissioner of highways and poor-master. He was one of the incorporators of the Oswego and Onondaga Insurance Co., and for many years has been an active member of the Congregational church, of which he is the oldest deacon now living, having been such since 1854. During the war Mr. Candee was chairman of the town committee to fill the town quota required under several calls of the president for troops, of which D. D. McKoon and Edmund Merry were members. He was also called to sit with Judge Tyler at Oswego to enforce the drafts of 1863, which to him, as to all good union men, was a trying time. The children by his first wife are Mary (Mrs. J. W. Loomis) of Phoenix, who was married in 1873, Charles E., who married Elizabeth Boli in 1881 and Huldah (deceased) who

Historic Earhtworks.—Remains of old earth-works which are not definitely accounted for in history were once scattered along both shores of the Oswego river for two or three miles below Oswego Falls. They generally consisted of embankments with ditches, and many of them were overgrown with large timber. At the present time there is scarcely a trace of these works left. Opposite the city of Fulton, or rather on land now included within its limits, standing on the east bank of the river, was an old fort, traces of which were plainly discernable fifty years ago. This fort was built in August, 1758, by Col. Bradstreet to afford protection against attacks while carrying around the rapids at that place, then known to all parties traveling between Albany and the western frontiers as the Great Carrying Place. During the war of 1812 this fort was made a depot for



Taken by W. E. Sparrow, 1872.

(See other groups old settlers pages 12 and 27.)

EARLY SETTLERS IN FRONT OF EDWARD CATHCART'S STORE.

1, Andrew Frolick, 2, Ed. McCarthy, 3, "Bob" Davidson, butcher for Ed. Hansel, 4, John Darling, 5, Selie Wilson, 6, Will Sirett, 7, Charles Becker, 8, Alexander Moyer, 9, "Stub" Drury, 10, Dr. A. P. Hamill, 11, (shadowy) 12, Wm. Grey, cheese maker, 13, ———, 14, Charles Jackson, 15, ———, 16, Edward Cathcart, the storekeeper, 17, ———, 18, ———, 19, ———, 20, Pat Murphy, 21, John Dodge, 22, ———, 23, Charles Rector, 24, Jim Elms, 25, Frank Richmond, 26, A. Rice, 27, Will Warner, now in the West 28, Alfred Carter, 29, Avery Wing, 30, Wm. Lapoint, 31, ———, 32, (shadowy).

married Fred W. Lyons in 1879 and lived in Jersey City until her death.

The Reminiscences of Charles W. Candee are interesting as relating to the period when the chief product of the farms along the Oneida and Seneca rivers was wood which was carried to Salt Point (Salina) on crafts that plied on those streams. The hard wood, chiefly hemlock, beech and maple, was required for making salt. The farmers miles away from the rivers leased such frontage as they needed where they could cord up their wood as convenient as possible for loading on the boats. The winter season was occupied in getting their wood to the river, where it was piled up usually 16 feet high and sometimes in as many as twenty tiers. The wood brought from \$2 to \$3 a cord at Salina. Several farms were cleared with considerable profit to their owners.

supplies intended for Oswego and Sacketts Harbor. In 1828 the Oswego canal was completed and that channel cut off a part of the old fort, but for more than forty years afterwards the remainder although plowed over, was in a fair state of preservation. Fifty rods below this fort was a line of works, semi-circular in shape which was supposed to have been of aboriginal origin. Across the river was an elevation long known as Bone Hill, in which large quantities of human bones were found.

Four miles down the river from Phoenix, in the town of Granby, were found two distinct earth-works each of which enclosed about two acres. They formed nearly a complete circle, a trifle elongated but laid out with regularity. Large oak, maple, pine and other trees covered the site of these curious specimens of rude engineering. Historians say that the time of their construction is far back of the period known to men of today.

The Epworth League of the M. E. church was organized about 12 years ago. Our Chapter number is 1379. We have a membership of 88, 66 being active and 22 associate members. The regular devotional meetings are held each Sabbath one hour before the preaching service and are usually well attended. The regular business meeting of the League is held the second Tuesday evening of each month. The election of officers occurs in March and September. The League is a great power in the church, assisting financially as well as spiritually. Our present cabinet is: President, E. R. Spencer; 1st vice-president, Mrs. R. D. Latham; 2nd vice-president, Frances Ash; 3rd vice-president, Lenora Dutcher; 4th vice-president, Mrs. W. D. Thompson; secretary, Carrie Denton; treasurer, Earl Spencer.

Doyle, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1870; Henry H. Lyman, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1873; Frank S. Low, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1876; J. Lyman Bulkley, Sandy Creek, Jan. 1, 1879; Edwin L. Huntington, Mexico, Jan. 2, 1882; Alfred N. Beadle, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1885; John Van Buren, New Haven, Jan. 1, 1888; Amos Allport, Seriba, Jan. 1, 1891; Wilbur H. Schleck, Williamtown, Jan. 1, 1894; Wm. H. Enos, Seriba, Jan. 1, 1897; Albert Warren, Jan. 1, 1900.

State Senators from Oswego county Alvin Bronson, 1823-4, '30-3; Avery Skinner, Mexico, 1838-41; Enoch B. Talcott, Oswego, 1815-6 (his term was cut short by an amendment to the constitution); Thomas H. Bond, Oswego, 1848-9; Moses P. Hatch, Oswego, 1851; James Platt, Oswego, 1852-3; M. Lindley Lee, Fulton, 1856-7; Cheney Ames, Oswego, 1858-9; G. I. S. Andrew S. Warner, Pulaski, 1830-1; Richard K. Sanford,



THE EPWORTH LEAGUE, M. E. CHURCH

26, E. R. Spencer, President; 9, Miss May Ash, 2d Vice-President; 27, Miss Lenora Dutcher, 3d Vice-President; 18, Mrs. W. D. Thompson, 4th Vice-President; 5, Carrie Denton, Secretary; 28, Rev. H. S. Southall, 1, Charles Secor, 2, Miss Belle Vickery, 3, Ethel Butts, 4, Aaron Jones, 6, Edna Walker, 7, Eva Spencer, 8, Olive Vickery, 10, Earl Spencer, 11, Edna Thompson, 12, Sattie Huntley, 13, Ella Spencer, 14, Ernest Gutph, 15, Ida Frazer, 16, Carrie Clark, 17, Willie Jennings, 19, Mrs. T. Stivers, 20, Frank Potter, 21, Mrs. Potter, 22, Mrs. E. C. Spencer, 23, Mrs. Garrison, 24, Mrs. H. S. Southall, 28, Jennie Miller, 29, Oakley Huntley, 30, Kittie Hooker, 31, Edna Spencer, 32, Mrs. J. B. Huntley, 33, Mrs. E. W. Baker.

Sheriffs. John S. Davis (appointed), Pulaski, March 21, 1816; Peter Pratt (appointed), Mexico, Feb. 4, 1820; Orris Hart (appointed), New Haven, Feb. 13, 1821; elected from Oswego, Jan. 1, 1823; Asa Dudley, Oswego town, Jan. 1, 1826; Hastings Curtiss, Hastings, Jan. 1, 1829; William Hale, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1832; Jonathan Case, Fulton, Jan. 1, 1835; Jabez H. Gilbert, Orwell, Jan. 1, 1838; Norman Rowe, New Haven, Jan. 1, 1841; second term, Jan. 1, 1849; Marmus W. Matthews, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1844; Horace J. Carey, Oswego, appointed to fill vacancy by death of Matthews, Dec. 5, 1844; Alvin Lawrence, Mexico, Jan. 1, 1846; George W. Stillman, Orwell, Jan. 1, 1852; Rufus Hawkins, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1855; Charles A. Perkins, Constantia, Jan. 1, 1858; Sidney M. Tucker, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1861; re-elected from Oswego, Jan. 1, 1867; Robert D. Gillispie, Richland, Jan. 1, 1864; James

Fulton, 1862-3; John J. Wolcott, Volney, 1866-7; Abner C. Mattoon, Oswego, 1868-9; William Foster, Constantia, 1872-3; Benjamin Doolittle, Oswego, 1876-7; George B. Sloan, Oswego, 1886-90; Nevada S. Stranahan, Fulton, 1896-1902.

The Phoenix Purchase. lands bought of George Seriba, included all of that part of the town of Schrippel lying along the Oswego river, beginning about a mile down the river from Brandy brook and following the east shore south to what is now the southern boundary of the village of Phoenix; the boundary then followed a direct course to the Oneida river striking the stream at the head of big bend, and following it to the mouth of Peter Scott creek. Then it turned due north. Alexander Phoenix, the proprietor of this large grant, was never a resident, but he was well in-

formed of the advantages for water power at the present site of Phoenix, and there begun to utilize it by building a saw mill.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. church.—When future generations read the history of the Phoenix Auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the historian asks them to recognize the fact that the society was not yet a year old at the time this history was written. There is much praise due Mrs. Bass, the founder of our auxiliary, for the address given Jan. 12, 1902, in which she brought forth facts so vital that 60 women on that day responded to her appeal and organized. Since then the number has been increased to seventy. The first officers of the auxiliary were: President, Mrs. E. C. Spencer; 1st vice president, Mrs. W. S. Wallace; 2nd vice president, Mrs. J. B. Huntley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. W. S. Hooker; recording secretary, Mrs. E. E. Crandall; treasurer, Mrs. W. D.

ability as an elocutionist. Two of our officers found it necessary to resign and Mrs. T. R. Siver was elected to fill the office of recording secretary, made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. E. E. Crandall. Miss Olive Vickery was elected treasurer in place of Mrs. W. D. Thompson. On account of the removal of Mrs. Hooker from Phoenix we were obliged to elect a new corresponding secretary and Mrs. Joseph Smith was selected. Our purpose is to become a society so steadfast and patient, so simple and obedient, so grave and serious and so deeply and intensely religious that the organization may be the medium through which His Message may be carried to every darkened heart in America.

Oswego Forts.—The earliest English trading house at Oswego was constructed by Gov. Burnet in 1722 on the west side of the river. The Colonial Assembly in 1726 granted 300 pounds to construct a fort which was reported completed Aug. 1727. It was described as a stone building 80 feet square, the eastern face semi-circular in shape



WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, M. E. CHURCH.

Standing, from left to right—Mrs. E. R. Fish, Mrs. C. W. Huntley, Mrs. Julia Morton, Mrs. W. D. Thompson, Mrs. O. Walker, Mrs. P. Burliss, Mrs. E. Parker, Mrs. A. E. Russ, Mrs. H. S. Southall, Mrs. C. J. Fuller, Mrs. Luiza Gutlioh. Sitting—Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. T. R. Siver, Mrs. T. C. Taggart, Mrs. E. C. Spencer, Mrs. A. W. Hawks, Mrs. W. S. Wallace, Miss Olive Vickery.

Thompson. There is a legend that the primal laws of Spain were written in verse and framed 6,000 years before the beginning of time. Our laws were written in prose and in "time" and were framed by Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Huntley. The society's chief aim and object is to render assistance, both material and spiritual, to the needy ones at home, and much assistance has been rendered the poor and suffering in our own town. On May 20, it was decided to correspond with parties in either New York or Washington to ascertain what line of work our auxiliary might follow. As a result of this communication we were asked to help a clergyman and his wife who were working in a mission in Oklahoma, and a barrel was packed and sent to them. In June Mrs. Hand, of Baldwinville, gave an interesting talk on Home Missions and the program which was rendered by home talent we believe is worthy of note in this history. Each participant deserves much praise, but especially so Mrs. Hooker, then our pastor's wife, who gave a reading from "The Wayside Inn," which proved her

and the walls four feet thick, having port holes and provided with water from a deep well. It stood on the crest of a knoll on the west side of the river, forty feet from the waters of the lake and was reached from the south side by a flight of stone steps. An embankment and palisades surrounded it. The first garrison consisted of a lieutenant and 25 men.

Governor Shirley, reaching Oswego in 1755 with 1500 men including several Indians, contemplated a descent on the French at Niagara. Afterwards, deciding to abandon the expedition and place Oswego in better shape for defense, he returned to Albany, leaving plans for the construction of new works. These consisted of two forts. One, named Fort Ontario, was built on the east side of the river so as to command the other across the stream. It was 800 feet in circumference, made of logs 20 and 30 inches in diameter, and surrounded by a ditch 14 feet wide and 10 feet deep. Within the enclosure were a square log house and barracks for 300 men. The outside walls were 14 feet high, 100 yards from the lake,



Ryder, Photo. J. M. WILLIAMS.

and the fort was capable of mounting 16 cannon. Oswego New Fort was the name given to the second structure that was built at this time. It stood on the west side of the river on the hill afterwards crossed by VanBuren street, near Sixth street, and was subsequently known as the old French fort. It was a square of 170 feet with bastions and ramparts of earth and masonry which, besides the parapet, was twenty feet thick and twelve feet high; surrounded by a ditch fourteen feet wide and ten feet deep, and mounted eight cannon. The barracks were capable of accommodating 200 men.

Clark, the historian, says that it is supposed that there was another fort, all traces of which have been lost, and that it stood on the east side. He says that when in 1818

the court house at East Oswego was erected stone was taken out of old Fort Ontario. One of them had a builder's name

Cranuel upon it. Besides, he says, E. W. Clark had an old map in which two forts are laid down on the east side of the river, 450 yards apart.

The First Grist Mill in Phoenix the old red mill was erected for Alexander Phoenix by S. W. Burke in 1829. Hezekiah Barnes became the owner in 1835. Subsequently it passed into other hands, viz.: Job C. Conger 1837, Wm. Conger one half interest 1841, Russelcher Northrup one quarter interest 1843, Solomon Judd same interest 1844,

Oliver Breed (one-half interest) 1853, Joseph Breed (one-third) 1856, William Sprague (same) 1858, Joseph G. Glass (Sprague's interest) 1860, Edwin P. Hopkins (J. Breed's interest) 1863, Charles J. Glass (Hopkins' interest) 1867. That year it was burned and rebuilt, and was for years afterwards conducted by Glass, Breed & Co.

Joshua Moody Williams, publisher of the Phoenix Register, was born in the town of Clay, Onondaga county, Sept. 22, 1836. He was the son of Kinne Williams and Nancy Rice Williams. His early life was spent on his father's farm, the family removing to Phoenix in 1849. After several years in the mercantile business in which he was associated with his uncles, J. Moody and John P. Rice, he entered the office of the Phoenix Gazette which was published by his brother, George E. Williams, and there acquired his knowledge of printing. In 1858 Mr. Williams purchased the outfit of the defunct American Banner, Phoenix-like from the ashes of its predecessors, he established the Phoenix Reporter which, as the Phoenix Register, has withstood the usual vicissitudes of newspaper ventures and has grown steadily until it is now not only one of the oldest, but one of the most prosperous and best equipped of country weeklies in Central New York. Independent in politics, and outspoken and fearless in all matters touching public welfare, for nearly half a century the Register has been a welcome visitor in the homes of its patrons. Its standard is an impartial and accurate report of current news and its fidelity to this aim has made its place secure among the citizens of the town.

In 1896 his son, Mr. Charles K. Williams became associated with his father as partner.

In 1868 Mr. Williams assisted his brother, George E. Williams in establishing the Fulton Times which is now published and is among the prominent papers of the county. Mr. Williams is public spirited and has always been identified with projects which promised improvement of town and



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. J. M. WILLIAMS RESIDENCE.

village. He is a staunch Republican and has held the public offices of president of the village and postmaster. Socially he is a member of Callimachus Lodge 369 of the Masonic fraternity, of the Central City Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Central City Commandery Knights Templar.

In 1858 he married Andersna Potts, daughter of Thomas Potts Esq. Mr. Williams has four children, Charles Kinne, Mary Helen, Isabel N. Williams and Mrs. Alexander Oberlander.

Sunshine Society.—The Phoenix branch of the International Sunshine society was organized Jan. 11, 1902. For some time previous to this date the Epworth League of the Methodist church felt the need of a society which would care for the young boys and girls who had outgrown the Junior League but whom they failed to receive as Leaguers. After some consideration a reception was given to all who were not enlisted elsewhere.

The society started with thirteen members; in four months it had twenty-two, and at the present time thirty-one are enrolled.

In the eleven months of its existence there have been ten regular and fourteen special meetings; have made seventy-five calls and sold ten holders for an old lady at the Syracuse “Home,” who supports herself in this way. The society has pieced and given a quilt to a poor lady ninety-two years of age, made and sent beautiful scrap-books to the Orphanage and Children’s Hospital, made pretty coverlets for the hospital beds, helped the Traveler’s Aid with gifts of clothing and sent a box of papers, a barrel of clothing and Christmas boxes. It has distributed plants, ice cream, flowers and fruit to the sick and needy. In short, its motto, “Good Cheer,” is amplified in the daily life of its members, who believe in “Passing On” the sunshine which comes to them from the one loving Father of all. Many a lonely heart will never cease to thank God for the “yellow and



THE SUNSHINE MISSION BAND, M. E. CHURCH.

11, Olive Vickery, Sept. 1, Belle Vickery, 2, Clara Jones, 3, Aaron Jones, 4, Kattie Hocker, 5, Ethel Butts, 6, Willie Jennings, 7, Lois Hawks, 8, Grace Johnson, 9, Edna Thompson, 10, Sadie Huntley, 12, Eva Spencer, 13, Frances Ash, 14, Edna Walker, 15, Freda Kinne, 16, Carrie Denton, 17, Florence Sanford.

At this reception the pastor, Rev. D. W. S. Hooker, suggested that a Sunshine Society be formed as an auxiliary to the League. The result was that over half of those present joined the League at the following initiatory service. They elected their own officers and after fully organizing they joined themselves to the International Sunshine Society and ever since have served a two fold mission. Loyal to home interests; true to their “Look Up and Lift Up” pledge, they have sent sunshine far away into hearts and homes that were lonely and sad, poor and miserable. Their kindness has been felt by the migrant girls landing on our shores, the poor Italians of Philadelphia, the sailors away from the “home-land,” invalids, inmates of charitable institutions; and on Christmas many a little heart beats high with joy because of a box of beautifully dressed dolls going from these little people of Phoenix to the general office to aid the 20,000 empty stocking fund.

white” (Sunshine colors) yellow, typical of the golden sunshine and white, emblematic of purity.

L’Hommedieu’s Purchase, made in 1807, included all of the land between the Onondaga and Oswego rivers extending along both streams to that of Alexander Phoenix which enclosed it within the junction of the two rivers. A map of the town of Schuettepel of 1832 gives the farms in this patent as follows: W. Leslie, a small three-cornered piece in the north-east corner; then to the south was that of G. M. Sweet, abutting the eastern boundary; next up the river were Ephraim Maxwell, Joseph Gilbert and James P. Smoons, long strips reaching from the river to the opposite boundary; and farther up the river were A. P. Hart and Soners Morchouse, the former skirting the river and the latter extending from river to river. Uno and Phendort had a small piece in the junction of the rivers and Samuel Delong and



Borrowed Photo. GOUVERNEUR M. SWEET.
MARY ANN MILLIMAN SWEET.

Amos Huntley strips abutting the Oneida river. Levi Carrier's land extended from the river road to the northern bounds, next south of Simmons; and Cyrus Jewett abutted the northern boundary between Huntley and Carrier.

Gouverneur Morris Sweet, today ripe in vigor, eighty years of age, exceeding by ten the measure ordained by the scriptures—and living a more active life than many younger men, a peaceful, rural existence supported by the tender companionship of his wife, Gouverneur Sweet, one of the best known of the public men in the history of Oswego county thirty years ago, was born in the town of Clay, Oneida county, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1822. The home which his father, Charles Newkirk Sweet, planted but three miles from Phoenix was such as the average American pioneer occupied a lodge in the wilderness. The Oswego canal was then building and Charles N. was engaged first in the survey and finally in its completion. Charles S., his oldest son drove team on the construction. Then the father, who had located a provision and supply store on the bank of the canal at Phoenix to serve "the canalers," was placed in charge of the operation of the lock at that place, and his son for a time assisted him. A little later the elder Sweet moved his place of business into a structure standing where the Howard house is. After a few years he retired; and it was in his 63d year that he died. Charles S. and later Addison Sweet, became successful merchants in Phoenix. The former acquired a considerable competence and it was he that built



Borrowed Photo.

of the village, standing where Vickery's store is now and for years known as "the Sweet store." He also bought considerable tracts of land. Gouverneur Sweet as a small boy tramped about the country near home, at times going to school, and then again assisting his father, running on errands or chasing after cows. He was 16 years old when his brother, Charles S. put up the store and went into business with Addison, and for some years Gouverneur clerked for them; also during his early years attended the Mexico academy. In 1849 he bought Charles' interest in the store and succeeded him as the partner of the younger brother, Addison. After five years both of them sold out to J. M. Rice. Gouverneur afterwards carried on a store in the old Washington block at the corner of Canal and Bridge streets. He was also induced to engage in manufacturing staves and lumber and subsequently had an interest in the water power on the river at this point. Always alert for business opportunities, and especially active in forwarding such projects as impressed him with their practicability and public advantage, Mr. Sweet was commonly consulted by those who had plans of any public nature. When, after years of service the river bridge was condemned, Mr. Sweet was one of the first men to whom the public looked for a remedy. The sentiment of taxpayers in those days was for the cheapest public utility. A wooden bridge was popularly thought to be good enough for anybody, and it required tact and influence to secure anything else. But Mr. Sweet, named as the commissioner from Schroppel, agreed with the others on an iron structure. Their influence first at Albany in getting an appropriation and then at home with the supervisors of Lyander and Schroppel in securing consent to an extra allowance from those towns for completing the work as it should be done, resulted in securing the present substantial iron structure.

It was about the time he began business with Addison that Mr. Sweet married Mary Ann Milliman, who came from an old family well known in

G. M. SWEET'S RESIDENCE.

the eastern part of the state; their home being near Hoosac, N. Y.—a young lady refined and educated who has borne three children: Van Rensselaer Sweet, a traveling salesman whose home is in Phoenix, Cerelle E., the widow of Wm. Smith and a teacher in the public school of Phoenix, and Carroll Lincoln Sweet, a practicing physician of considerable skill both in medicine and surgery at Boise City, Idaho, who fourteen years ago married Mary Dunbar, of Grand Rapids, Mich., the ceremony being performed at Salt Lake City. Van Rensselaer has five bright children: Milliman who is teaching at Akron, O., Earl who is in New Hampshire, Eva at school at Oberlin, O., Martha in the Phoenix high school and Carroll 10 years of age.

At the home of her parents resides Mrs. Smith, her daughter Winifred who is at Rochester fitting herself to teach domestic science and her son, Sumner, a young man of ability who stands high in his school and is a favorite of his grandparents.

Mr. Sweet was elected to the state legislature

in the suburbs of the village, the place forms a picture of rural scenery that is very attractive. Across the road are large barns, erected in 1861. The place now comprises fifteen acres, including buildings of course. It was bought by the present owner in April, 1860, and then had 38 acres. Chestnut street coming east from the village was extended through the land to open up the Phoenix Rural cemetery, the new burial ground which Mr. Sweet was largely instrumental in promoting and for which he furnished three or four acres of land. He was active in the construction of the public school of Phoenix and was a member of the first school board.

The paternal grandfather of Gouverneur Sweet, Dr. Caleb Sweet, was a surgeon in the 1st N. Y. regiment during the revolutionary war and was a member of General Washington's staff when the commander's headquarters were at Newburgh, N. Y. In 1783 he married Gerritje the daughter of Dr. Conrad Newkirk a physician of Holland descent and at that time a resident of Ulster



COURT ENCLID No. 1051, 1 O. F.

1, R. Latham, Chief Justice; 2, W. G. Hollenbeck; 3, John T. Wyatt; 4, E. Burgess; 5, F. Burgess, Recording Secretary; 6, John Schultz; 7, C. Baker; 8, D. F. Young, Court Physician; 9, W. Baker; 10, H. Schultz; 11, John Murphy; 12, Vert Baker; 13, Ernest Gutlioh; 14, Robert Nelson; 15, Anderson Bloom.

two terms, 1881, and '5, and in the performance of his duties at Albany became well acquainted with the politicians and their methods; and also greatly versed in legislation. His collaborators in the assembly were men whose names were distinguished in state affairs in later years including Theodore Roosevelt, now president of the United States and Francis Hendricks state superintendent of insurance. Those were stirring times, when the lobby was in absolute control of legislation and when stern integrity was essential to the safety of a member's honor. One of the most loudly proclaimed "jobs" of that day is said to have borne the name of a gigantic railroad corporation but Mr. Sweet withstood the charms of the lobby and at the end of his public service in Albany came out clean handed.

The home of Mr. Sweet, in a lovely part of the village consists of the brick residence which he built in 1838 and which today presents as good appearance as the more modern dwellings. Standing back from the highway and surrounded by an orchard with vistas of meadow, timber and gardens,

county, N. Y. Mary Newkirk, her sister married James Clinton, a brother of Gov. George Clinton and father of Hon. DeWitt Clinton, and she was one of the group in the historical painting, "American Court" by Huntington. Dr. Caleb Sweet on Dec. 10, 1785, was made a member of the society of the Cincinnati. His parchment, certifying to this fact, and bearing the names of Washington and Gen. Knox, is in the possession of his grandson Charles A. Sweet of Syracuse.

Dr. Sweet through his services in the revolution became possessed of extensive acres of virgin land in Herkimer, Ulster, Tompkins and Oneida counties. It is said that of all this land that which has passed down to his grandchildren consists only of the small tract in the town of Lysander repurchased by the youngest of his children, Caleb. Dr. Sweet died and was buried at Salisbury, Herkimer county. His widow, who survived him several years, died at the home of her daughter, Ann Eno, in the town of Clay.

Their children were Conrad Newkirk born in



Old Photos. LYMAN PLAISTED.
CAROLINE MILLER PLAISTED.

1785, John James Roussau 1787, Charles Newkirk 1789, Elizabeth Jones 1790, Benjamin Newkirk 1792, Sarah Ball 1795, Ann Newkirk DeWitt 1796 and Garret Coleb 1798.

Court Euclid, No. 1071, Independent Order Forresters, was organized, May 19, 1892, by Geo. Whitworth, state organizer, with the following charter members: E. J. Pappa, G. A. Gutlioph, Dr. D. F. Young, Raymond E. Dibble, F. D. Burgess, W. J. Emigh, A. J. Wilson, Geo. Blake, Robert F. Nelson, Chas. Keller. The I. O. F. is one of the most substantial insurance companies known, and during its ten years existence in Phoenix, it has not lost a member;

due to the careful examinations of our physician, Dr. Young. The present officers are: R. D. Latham, C. R.; H. Shultz, V. C. R.; F. D. Burgess, R. Sec. and F. Sec.; J. Keller, treasurer; E. A. Gutlioph, court deputy; Dr. Young, physician; J. Shultz, P. C. R.; Fred Welch and Mart Allen, woodards; W. Hollenbeck and Chas. Baker, bundles.

Distance from Syracuse on the Oswego canal are as follows. Salina 2 miles, Liverpool 5 miles, Mud Lock 7 miles, Cold Spring 8 miles, New Bridge 13 miles, Three River Point 15 miles, Phoenix 17 miles, Sweet's Lock 20 miles, Ox Creek 23 miles, Fulton 27 miles, Braddock's Rapids 31

miles, Tiffany's landing 35 miles, High dam 36 miles, Oswego 38 miles. Feet above tide: Syracuse 400, Liverpool 368, Phoenix 358, Fulton 315, Tiffany's landing 306, Oswego 243.

Lyman Plaisted was born in 1818 in the town of Clay, at that time a part of the town of Cicero, and came to Phoenix in 1853. He conducted a hotel here for several years, then established a cooperage which he carried on for twenty-one years. Since 1899 he has resided in the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Caroline Miller, to whom Lyman Plaisted was married in 1849, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1811, and died in Phoenix in 1899.

Two of their children reside in Phoenix, Mrs. Arthur Frazee and Mr. Ed. on Plaisted. Mrs. W. Huestis at Syracuse, Mrs. James R. Dawson, Elizabeth Plaisted and Howard Plaisted at New York, and William Plaisted at Buffalo are the other children living.

The River Bridge. This structure which crosses the river at Phoenix was erected under the following circumstances related by Gouverneur Sweet. James Frazee of Baldwinsville, John Pardee of Lysander and myself were the commissioners. It was during the term of James Lischer, assemblyman from this county, that three or four of us went to Albany to see what we could do towards getting a bill through for a new bridge. Two pine structures had rotted and it had been found necessary to build a good one. We secured the enactment of a law for the expenditure of \$16,000 a quarter of which was to be paid, each by the two counties, of Onondaga and Oswego, and the two towns, of Lysander and Schroppele. After the excavation of the Seneca river at Jack's



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. W. H. BLAKEMAN'S RESIDENCE.

reefs the annual floods had poured down upon us worse than ever and it had been necessary to raise the abutments of the old structure. It was found desirable to raise them between four and five feet for the new bridge. But to do all of that out of the amount appropriated was impossible, if we were to have a durable structure. Howard Soule came to our relief. He wrote us that he had all the patterns for the Whipple iron bridge and a foundry, and that for the appropriation we had secured he would give us an iron bridge and put in oak needle beams. It was finally agreed that he should go ahead and put in iron needle beams for a small additional sum which we arranged with the supervisors of our town to have audited when the bill was presented. I believe the extra cost was about \$1,200 for each town."

Bridges.—On April 30, 1830, John Wall obtained the authority of the legislature to build a toll bridge across the Oswego river near Three River dam. On May 25, 1836, the Schroppel &

placed by an iron structure. On April 6, 1869, the legislature named Gouverneur M. Sweet of Schroppel and John Pardee and James Frazee of Lysander commissioners to rebuild the bridge at Phoenix. The contract was let to Howard Soule and the cost aggregated \$18,490 one-fourth of which was borne each by the two towns and the two counties.

Phoenix Business Men of '62.—Campbell & Co. grocers, P. T. Conger canal collector, E. B. Ferguson jeweler, Hart, Fish & Co. dry goods and groceries, Cashman & Spatenberger hardware, W. H. Shumway lawyer, Chapman & Candee dry goods and groceries, James Pratt shoe store, Charles Tubbs restaurant, W. F. Dewitt barber shop, S. E. Shares harness, W. Gould saloon, Ira Gould billiard saloon, E. C. Hutchinson dry goods and groceries, J. Durston meat market, A. P. Fish boot and shoe store, Phoenix Reporter, Dr. A. P. Hamill, Wm. Ward grocer, T. Burdick saloon, John Daidy lumber, J. H. Dygert groc-



PHOENIX GRANGE.

14, John O'Brien, W. M.; 15, Mrs. H. S. Butts, Secretary; 17, C. E. Hutchinson, Treasurer; 11, Ira P. Betts, Lecturer; 12, Elmer H. Hazard, Assistant Steward; 16, Mrs. M. O. Hess, Lady Assistant Steward; 1, Mrs. E. Parker; 2, C. D. Ash; 3, Mrs. E. H. Hazard; 4, E. Griffin; 5, Mrs. Phoebe Bett; 6, W. H. Carrier; 7, Mrs. E. Griffin; 8, S. Pendergast; 9, Elm'r Benedict; 10, John Bishop; 13, Charles E. Hess; 18, W. S. Wallace; V. S.; 19, Mrs. E. Benedict; 25, Mrs. Charles E. Hess; 21, Mrs. C. D. Ash; 22, Mrs. S. Pendergast; 23, Mrs. M. P. Dunn

Granby Bridge Co. was incorporated to build and maintain a toll bridge over the Oswego river at Hinmansville. On May 11, 1816, a commission was appointed to erect a free bridge across the Oswego river and canal at Phoenix, on the site of Wall & Peck's bridge, to cost not more than \$1,000 a part of which cost was to be borne by the town of Lysander. In Aug. 1858, a contract was let to Coburn & Hurst for \$7,835.63 to build a wooden bridge of eight spans at Phoenix, which was duly finished. In 1859-60 the bridge at Hinmansville was rebuilt by the towns of Schroppel and Granby. On May 26, 1866, Amasa P. Hart of Schroppel and Mason Rice of Clay were appointed commissioners to rebuild Schroppel's bridge over the Oneida river above Three River Point at a cost not exceeding \$7,500 of which the two counties and the towns of Schroppel and Clay were each to bear one-fourth of the expense. This was provided with a draw which is still maintained by the state. This bridge has been re-

eried, M. Wandell groceries, P. Duket shoes, G. M. Sweet & Co. dry goods and groceries, S. W. Alvord harness, B. Conger books and drugs, Dr. S. Avery, W. M. Avery jeweler, David & Names law, H. W. Weeden law, A. Morton law, E. Aekron tailor, N. J. Miler daguerrean artist, S. Merry hardware, R. Sturgess saw mill, Breed, Glass & Co. millers, Breed & Merry millers, E. F. Gould stove and heading mill, D. Hubbard tannery, A. P. Hart sawmill.

The Railroads of the County. The Oswego & Utica Railroad Company was chartered, May 13, 1836, but it did nothing for several years. On April 20, 1840, the Oswego & Syracuse RR. Co. was incorporated, the road being completed in October, 1848. The Rome & Watertown Railroad Company was chartered in 1842. Work was begun at Rome in November, 1848, and in May, 1851, the road was constructed as far as Pierrepont Manor. The Oswego & Rome Railroad Company constructed a road from Oswego to

Richland station via Pulaski and Mexico in the fall of 1865. The Oswego Midland Railroad Company was incorporated Jan. 11, 1866. The road, extending from Oswego to Jersey City, a distance of 325 miles, was completed in 1872. It is now known as the New York, Ontario & Western railroad. The Syracuse Northern Railroad Company was chartered in 1870 and on the 18th of May in the same year construction was begun. The road was opened, Nov. 9, 1871. It is now a part of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg system, leased by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and extends from Syracuse to Pulaski, where it connects with the Oswego and Mexico branch of the same system. The Lake Ontario Shore railroad also a part of that system, was constructed in 1871, connecting Oswego with Lewiston on the Niagara river. A branch road, extending from Woodard, a station on the Syracuse Northern railroad to Fulton and there connecting with the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, gives the New York Central entrance to Oswego direct from

The Junior Christian Endeavor of the Congregational church was organized May, 1891, through the efforts of Mrs. M. M. Curtee, who was for several years the superintendent. During the years many have graduated into the Y. P. S. C. E. and also united with the church. Yearly, at Thanksgiving time, they distribute baskets of provision to poor families. For several years they partly supported a colored girl in Atlanta University, and later money was sent to the school in Maekentosh, Ga., in remembrance of which a room in that institution was named after them. Now their contributions are sent through the regular boards with no choice of fields. A committee of five from the Y. P. S. C. E. superintend this work. Miss Lucy Butts is chairman. The membership is 56, of which 32 are active and 24 associate. The president is John Ray; secretary, Marion McCormick; treasurer, Bernard Porter.

Gen. James Burr Richardson one of the



JUNIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

1, Bernard Porter, 2, Seth Candee, 3, Jaffery Harris, 4, Morgan Harris, 5, Cneoll Sweet, 6, John Manning, 7, John Ray, 8, Asa Candee, 9, Miss Ruth Candee, 10, Foster Moyer, 11, Alice Ward, 12, Curtis Harris, 13, Antoinette Dutcher, 14, Dorris Wood, 15, Miss Lucy Butts, 16, Ruth Taber, 17, Marion McCormick, 18, Marjory Baker, 19, Donald Williams, 20, Kinmie Williams, 21, Alice DeBose, 22, Theon Taber, 23, Vivian McGaun.

Syracuse. The R., W. & O. system was leased to the New York Central in March, 1891.

The Old Wooden Bridge for which was substituted the present iron structure, was erected under an appropriation of \$3,000 to be paid proportionately by the counties of Oswego and Onondaga and the towns of Lysander and Schroppel, which was authorized by an act of the legislature on March 27, 1878. The actual cost of the bridge as shown by a table of figures written upon papers now in possession of Miss Lucy Hart, in the hand of her father, was \$8,057.20. The commissioners named in the act were James Little of the town of Clay and William L. Fuller of Lysander, Onondaga county, and Anasa P. Hart of Schroppel, Oswego county. Contract was entered into between the commissioners and the contractors, James Colburn and George Hurst, of Syracuse, on August 13, 1878. The contract price was \$7,835.63, to which was added as subsequent expenses, including pay of commissioners, etc., \$219.57.

early residents of Phoenix, was for more than seven years the Brigadier General in the 48th brigade, 18th division of infantry, the militia of this state, with his headquarters at Phoenix. A transcript of his resignation, dated at Phoenix, March 23, 1828, which is on file at Albany has been furnished by a granddaughter, Ella L. Richardson at Albany. It sets forth that on account of poor health, and representing "that he is not under arrest or returned to court martial for any deficiency or delinquency, and that he has delivered over all monies, books and other property of the state," "your petitioner respectfully solicits that you (Gov. Marcy) will be pleased to accept this his said resignation," etc.

Gen. James Burr Richardson is buried in the Phoenix Rural cemetery and his father, Dr. Samuel Richardson, a surgeon in the war of 1812 lies in the old cemetery at Phoenix. The latter was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and his descendants have an old Masonic medal belonging to him which is over a hundred years old.

Joe Gould Post, No. 145, G. A. R. - On Jan. 15, 1880, at a meeting of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, held in the office of Capt. James Barnes in Phoenix, Capt. S. O. Howard was elected chairman and H. A. Brainard secretary of the preliminary organization, having in view the organization of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Phoenix. It was then that an application was made for a charter, which was granted and an order issued for a muster of the Post. On March 19, 1880, in pursuance of an order of the Department Commander, Comrade C. A. Weaver of Syracuse (Post Lilly), assisted by Comrade Fred Tallman, proceeded to muster in the Post to which was assigned the number, 145. The following comrades were enrolled: James Barnes, James Spaulding, Adelbert P. Hart, W. E. Sparrow, Henry A. Brainard, Peter Lapoint, E. L. Arnold, Wm. W. Osborne, Ira Burgess, Chas. W. Sherman, Oscar O. Howard, J. A. Henley, Milo Weller, George W. Howard, Austin Case, Rev. James Dean. James Barnes was made

gurt, 1883 and 1885; W. E. Sparrow, 1884; George Heselton, 1886; H. L. Russ, 1887; John Carrier, 1888, T. C. Taggart, 1889, '91; D. Stewart, 1890; W. S. Burks, 1891; George Henderson, 1892, '97, '98; D. W. Nelson, 1893; J. A. Covello, 1895; W. W. Sinclair, 1896; J. Carrier, 1899; G. Heselton, 1900; W. E. Sparrow, 1901; Wm. Blakeman, 1902.

Three Rivers, what is now called Three River Point, in the early days of the country long before the time of railroads, was an important hamlet with three groceries, an hotel, a blacksmith shop, a potash reduction plant, a boat yard and a dry dock. It was here that boats passing through the Oswego canal bound east on the Erie, were taken in tow by small steamers or tugs, which took them through the Oneida river and lake and into the Erie at Higgsville, where a tow of boats from the east was made up for the return journey. This was considerable of a cut-off from following the Oswego canal through to Syracuse. Along the shores of the Oneida river farmers were en-



JOE GOULD POST, NO. 145, G. A. R.

1, A. B. Ross, 2, T. Barnard, 3, Otis Pitcher, 4, Charles Allen, 5, Isaac Vischer, 6, John Darling, 7, George Henderson, 8, Henry Limbeck, 9, Joseph Tottenham, 10, George Heselton, 11, Warren Williams, 12, T. C. Taggart, 13, Jesse Jones, 14, J. T. Soenmans, 15, Martin Chesbro, 16, Frank H. Potter, 17, Oscar Lawrence, 18, James Becker, 19, Peter Lapoint, 20, W. E. Sparrow, 21, Charles Spencer.

Post commander. One week later at the second meeting the name of Joe Gould was adopted, in honor of Joseph Gould, the first soldier to be buried in Phoenix cemetery. At this meeting it was voted to secure rooms in the Betts block and to meet every Friday night. Later the place of meeting was changed to the Fitzgerald block and again back to the Betts block. Finally, on May 15, 1889, they rented the rooms up stairs in the Fuller block and there the meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday nights of each month.

There have been mustered into this Post one hundred and eighteen members, but at the present time there are only thirty-six names on our roll. Some have moved away and taken their transfer to other Posts, some have dropped out from other causes, and not a few have been "mustered out" by death. Since its organization the following veterans have been elected and served as commander: James Barnes, 1880; James Dean, 1881; Adel P. Hart and J. A. Carrier, 1882; T. C. Tag-

gart, 1883 and 1885; W. E. Sparrow, 1884; George Heselton, 1886; H. L. Russ, 1887; John Carrier, 1888, T. C. Taggart, 1889, '91; D. Stewart, 1890; W. S. Burks, 1891; George Henderson, 1892, '97, '98; D. W. Nelson, 1893; J. A. Covello, 1895; W. W. Sinclair, 1896; J. Carrier, 1899; G. Heselton, 1900; W. E. Sparrow, 1901; Wm. Blakeman, 1902.

Three Rivers, the junction of the Seneca, Oneida and Oswego rivers, was the place where the boatmen with their barges, or running with packets, carrying products of the country and merchandise to the country store keepers, stopped to get their boats repaired and for refreshments. Here the boatmen, returned from their season's engagement, gathered about the tavern store in the long winter nights and discussed their experiences and prospects, exchanged stories and engaged in idle banter. The hospitality of the inn was taxed to its utmost. The hum of industry was heard where now during the winter there is almost a solitude and during the summer the pleasure seeker or the occasional fisherman comprises all of the life of the place. Years ago these rivers abounded with salmon a common article of diet

and salmon fry was one of the attractions at the table of the hotel. Large quantities too were shipped to Salina which was then the most important point on the Oswego canal. The greatest prosperity at Three Rivers was prior to the construction of the canal, when the only means of reaching Oswego with supplies from Albany was by water coming through Oneida lake from the Mohawk river. Batteauxmen with their long poles or at the end of a towline, as occasion required, usually drew up at the landing where they were to exchange cargoes or secure supplies. The country was thinly populated and the news that filtered in from the outside world was generally obtained here from boatmen coming through from the lakes in either direction. The few settlers rode or trudged through the woods, sometimes coming from long distances in the interior to get the few necessaries which they required and return to spend among their neighbors the latest items of intelligence they had gleaned at the

Nov. 5, 1850; Horatio Seymour (Oneida), Nov. 2, 1852; Nov. 4, 1862; Myron H. Clark (Ontario), Nov. 7, 1851; John A. King (Queens), Nov. 1, 1856; Edwin D. Morgan (New York), Nov. 2, 1858; Reuben E. Fenton (Chautauque), Nov. 8, 1864; John T. Hoffman (New York), Nov. 3, 1868; John A. Dix (New York), Nov. 5, 1872; Samuel J. Tilden (New York), Nov. 3, 1874; Lucius Robinson (Chemung), Nov. 7, 1876; Alonzo B. Cornell (New York), Nov. 1, 1879; Grover Cleveland* (Erie), Nov. 7, 1882; David B. Hill (Chemung), Lieut. Gov., Jan. 6, 1885; elected November, 1885 and re-elected November 1888, Roswell P. Flower (New York), Nov. 3, 1891; Levi P. Morton (Dutchess), Nov. 6, 1891; Frank S. Black (Pensselaer), Nov. 3, 1896; Theodore Roosevelt (Queens), Nov. 8, 1898; Benjamin B. Odell, jr., Nov. 6, 1900; Nov. 7, 1902.

*Only New York governor elected to and occupying the Presidential chair before the expiration of his term as governor.

Photography, Auld Lang Syne. "When you stop to consider the difference between the wet and the dry plate process," said Photographer



THE ORIGINAL WHIST CLUB.

1, Dr. E. J. Drury, 2, Mrs. Georgia Wright, 3, Dr. R. A. Wileox, 4, Mrs. Ralph Decker, 5, Ira P. Betts, 6, Dr. J. E. Hamill, 7, Frank L. Smith, 8, Mrs. R. A. Wileox, 9, R. D. M. Decker, 10, Mrs. E. J. Drury, 11, Mrs. J. E. Hamill, 12, Mrs. M. C. Murgitroyd, 13, M. C. Murgitroyd, 14, Mrs. F. L. Smith, 15, Mrs. Ira P. Betts, 16, J. I. Vandoren, 17, Miss Stella Murgitroyd.

river. Great expectations for the future of that burgh were naturally entertained by those who thought only of the river navigation.

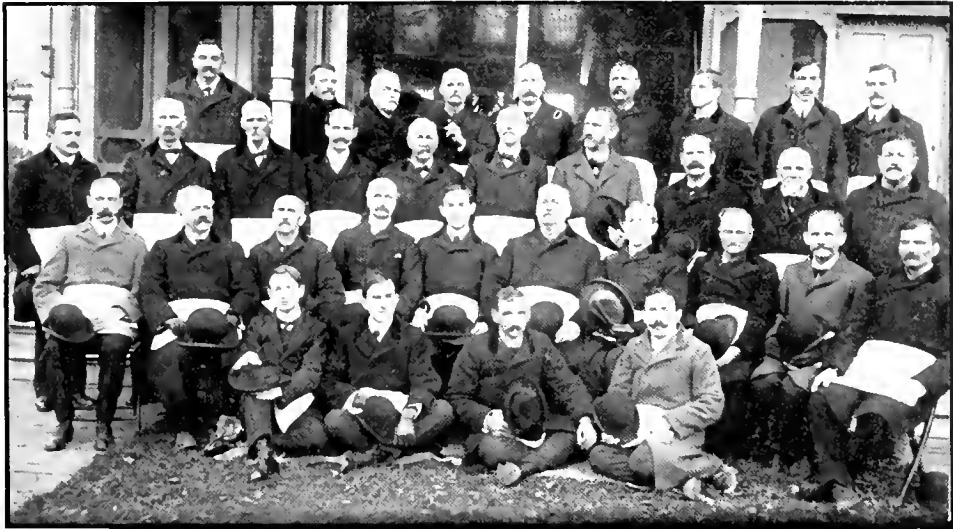
Governors of New York.— George Clinton (Ulster Co.), elected July 9, 1776; April, 1801; John Jay (New York), April, 1795; Morgan Lewis (Dutchess), April, 1801; Daniel D. Tompkins (Richmond), April, 1807; John Taylor Lieut. Gov. Albany), March, 1817; DeWitt Clinton (New York), November, 1817; Nov. 8, 1821; Joseph C. Yates (Schenectady), Nov. 6, 1822; Nathaniel Pitcher, Lieut. Gov. (Washington), Feb. 11, 1828; Martin Van Buren (Columbia), Nov. 5, 1828; Enos T. Throop, Lieut. Gov. Cayuga), March 12, 1829; William L. Marcy (Rensselaer), Nov. 7, 1832; William H. Seward (Cayuga), Nov. 7, 1838; William C. Bonck (Scholarie), Nov. 8, 1842; Silas Wright (St. Lawrence), Nov. 5, 1844; John Young (Livingston), Nov. 3, 1846; Hamilton Fish, (New York), Nov. 7, 1848; Washington Hunt, (Niagara,

W. E. Sparrow, "you can appreciate what giant strides photography has taken in the past few years. We formerly took a clear plate of glass and soaked it in lye, washing thoroughly in clear water. Then we passed it through diluted nitric acid, and after washing again, passed it through diluted ammonia and then again washed it. We prepared our own albumen, taking the white of an egg and beating it thoroughly in water by shaking it with broken glass in a bottle. Then we flowed the plates by hand and placed them in a dust proof closet. When we were to make a sitting we took one of the plates from the closet and flowed the albumenized side with collodion. The plate was then placed in a solution of silver, resting edge up. This gave us about three-quarters of a minute and we hurried out and seated the subject and focused the instrument. Think of posing a sitter now days in three quarters of a minute! The public would not tolerate it. They would say the sitter had been slighted. But the

plate must not be permitted to stand in the silver any longer and when once taken out we had no time to waste. A wet plate would dry in ten minutes, and when dry would be of no use. Some times it might be longer drying and other times shorter, according to the condition of the atmosphere. But you remember how the photographer in those days went to and from the dark room on a jump and how, after making the sitting, he developed the negative while the sifter waited and then came out and showed it to the latter for his approval or disapproval. No proofs were then shown. The photographer held the negative against a dark back ground—his sleeve, the flap of his coat or something else for the customer to look at. But I left the plate in the silver bath. It was fished out with a dipper and placed in an old fashioned plate holder, which had a swing door. It was wet and dripping when it came from the silver and we always wet the edges and back

their patrons to wait for a sunny day. Now, as good results can be obtained at one time as another. Then it was not a rule to save negatives. Plates having answered the purpose once were washed clean with lye and used over again."

The State Legislature consists of a senate with fifty members and an assembly with 150 members. Both houses are required by the constitution to meet annually on the first Wednesday in January, the legislative term and political year to begin January 1. The senators serve two years and the assemblymen one year. No restriction is placed on the duration of the annual sessions. The annual salary of senators and assemblymen is the same, \$1,500, with an extra allowance of ten cents a mile going to and returning from the capital over "the most usual route" once during the session. No member of the legislature shall receive a civil appointment of any character, ex-



CALLIMACHUS LODGE, NO. 369, F. & A. M.

Top Row (left to right):—Fred T. Besse, F. L. Smith, James Doyle, I. N. Vischer, Willis Dutcher, David S. Burlough, Hunter L. Betts, Bruce Decker, David Donaldson. Second Row (same):—Albert Schlorow, Alfred Morgan, Mortimer Stevens, Frederick L. Hakes, John Ray, William H. Jennings, Charles J. Fuller, William J. Forsyth, Erastus C. Herrick, Herbert D. Woods. Third Row:—J. T. Jones, Charles F. Loomis, Richard Latham, H. A. Dygert, Ira P. Betts, Hiram D. Fox, Irving S. Wood, John W. Dygert, E. R. Sweet, Dr. E. J. Drury. Bottom Row:—Frank Spaulding, Wesley Mader, W. H. Warner, Richard Kellar.

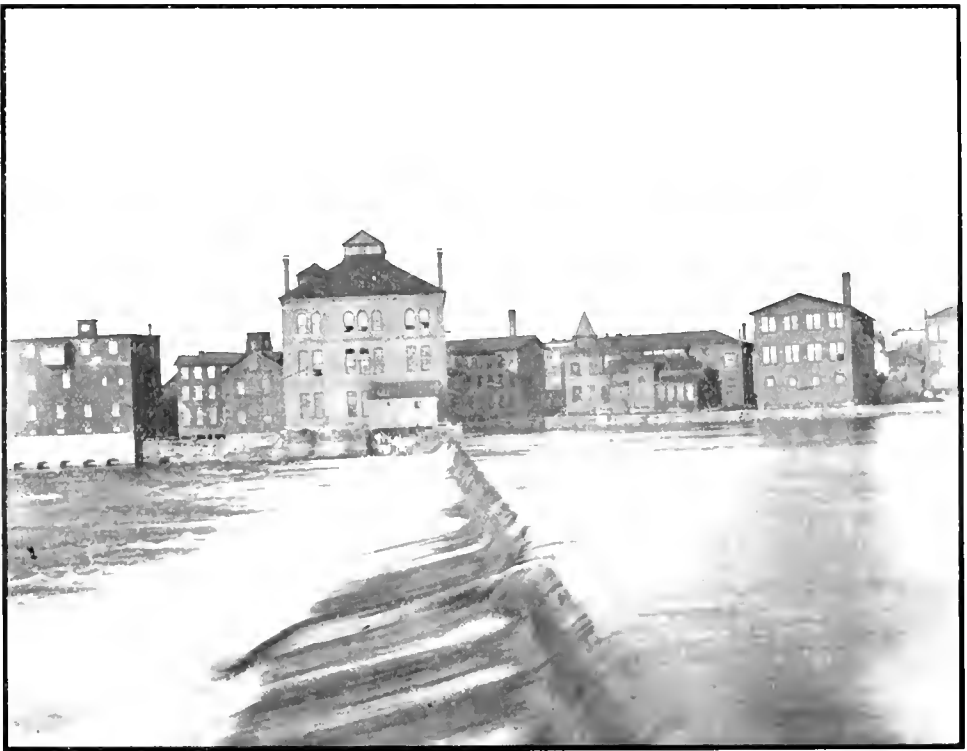
with billious paper and allowed the plate to drain on a blotter. Still it dripped silver until dry and as silver is not to be wasted we had a trough in the bottom of the plate holder which caught the dripping which we emptied into a bottle. It was also necessary to develop quickly and this we did by flowing the plate in the hand instead of in a tray as is done now; that is holding up the plate by one corner and turning it about so as to direct the flow of the solution to all parts of the surface. This was not easily acquired by an apprentice. The plate was dried by artificial heat. In those days a sitting occupied from ten seconds to three-quarters of a minute; now from one-quarter of a second to three or four seconds, depending not only upon the light but upon the color of the drapery to be taken. But in those days a photographer was not expected to make a sitting in very cloudy weather, and many photographers advised

cept that by an omission to embrace within the constitutional prohibition the words "from a state commission or department," a loop-hole has been left by which members of the legislature are almost constantly drawing salaries from the state for acting as "attorneys" for various state legislative commissions or committees which they, themselves, caused to be created. The constitutional convention of 1834 undoubtedly intended to prohibit any legislator from drawing two salaries from the state. Holding a civil or military office under the United States, or any office under a city government, within 100 days of election, disqualifies the party for election to the legislature. A majority of either house constitutes a quorum for doing business, except on the final passage of bills carrying appropriations, creating debt or imposing a tax, when it is necessary for three-fifths to be present, and has the exclusive right to

make its own rules and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. Either house has the right to close its doors against the public and may at any time shut out the whole or any part of the press from getting the proceedings. Neither house can adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other. For any speech or debate the members shall not be questioned by any outsider; and all members are exempt from arrest.

What Is It Worth? The growth of a town increases property valuations, enlarges the circumference of local trade and expands rental values. It increases church and school attendance. It provides more mouths to be fed, more bodies to be clothed, more people to be amused. Competition between communities is to day as stirring

Kieft, March 28, 1638; Peter Stuyvesant, May 11, 1647; Richard Nicolls, Sept. 8, 1654; Francis Lovelace, Aug. 17, 1658; Cornelis Evertse, jr., Aug. 12, 1673; Anthony Colye, Sept. 1673; Edmond Andros, Nov. 10, 1674; Anthony Brockholles, commander-in-chief, Nov. 16, 1677; Jan. 13, 1681; Sir Edmond Andros, Knt., Aug. 7, 1678; Aug. 11, 1688; Thomas Dongan, Aug. 27, 1683; Francis Nicholson, lieutenant-governor, Oct. 9, 1688; Jacob Leisler, June 3, 1689; Henry Sloughter, *March 19, 1691; Richard Ingoldesby, commander in chief, July 26, 1695; lieutenant-governor, May 9, 1709, lieutenant-governor, June 1, 1709; Benj. Fletcher, Aug. 30, 1692; Earl of Bellomont, April 13, 1698; July 21, 1700; John Nautan, lieutenant-governor, May 17, 1699; May 19, 1701, Col. Wm. Smith, Col. Abraham DePeyster and Col. Peter Schuyler, (administrators of the



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.
THE DAM THAT SUPPLIES AN IMMENSE WATER POWER, AND FACTORY BUILDING, PHOENIX SHORE.

as between tradesmen. The latter displays his goods and advertises their values. Why may not the former? The Historical Souvenir is the show window for a community. The character of its public institutions, its scenery, its enterprises, and its places of business and recreation displayed to the world in half tone engravings will do for the community what the show window and the local newspaper advertising columns does for the merchant. If every family in Phoenix has mailed one of these Souvenirs, who can doubt what the publication is worth to Phoenix.

Colonial Governors of New York.—Adrian Joris, term began 1623; Cornelius Jacobson, May, 1624; Wm. Verhulst, 1625; Peter Minnit, May 4, 1626; Wouter Van Twiller, April 1633; William

state government on the death of the Earl of Bellomont and absence of the lieutenant-governor, May 5 to May 19, 1701; Lord Cornbury, May 3, 1702; Lord Lovelace, Dec. 18, 1708; Peter Schuyler, president, May 6, 1709; May 25, 1709; July 21, 1719; Gerardus Beckman, president, April 10, 1710; Robert Hunter, June 14, 1710; Wm. Burnet, Sept. 17, 1720; John Montgomerie, April 15, 1728; Rip Van Dam, president, July 1, 1731; William Cosby, Aug. 1, 1732; George Clarke, president, March 10, 1736, lieutenant-governor, Oct. 30, 1736; George Clinton, Sept. 2, 1743; Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart., Oct. 10, 1753; James DeLancey, lieutenant-governor, Oct. 12, 1755; lieutenant-governor, June 3, 1757; Sir Charles Hardy, Knt, Sept. 3, 1755; Cadwallader Colden, president, Aug. 1,



Borrowed Photos.

S. PENDERGAST. MRS. A. E. PENDERGAST.
MRS. ELSIE YEOMANS.
C. YEOMANS. W. STAFFORD.

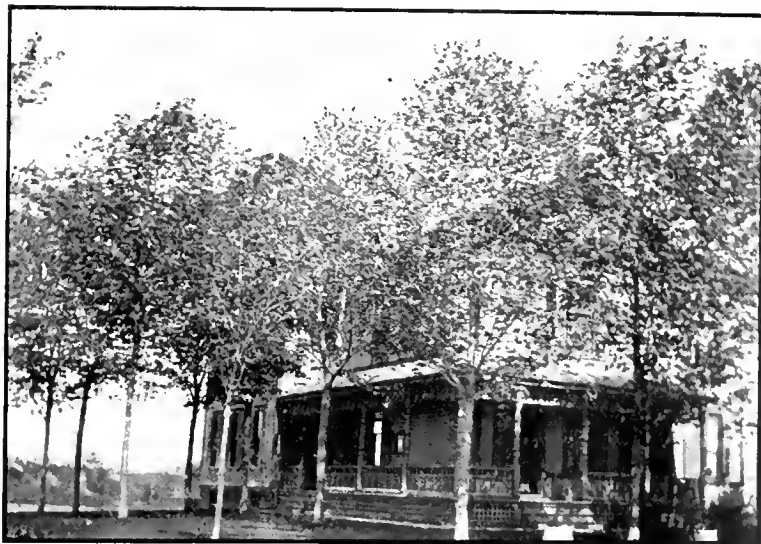
1760; lieutenant governor, Aug. 8, 1761; lieutenant governor, Nov. 18, 1761; lieutenant governor, June 28, 1763; lieutenant governor, Sept. 12, 1769; lieutenant-governor, April 7, 1774; Robert Monckton, Oct. 26, 1761; June 14, 1762; Sir Henry Moore, Bart., Nov. 13, 1765; Earl of Dunmore, Oct. 19, 1770; William Tryon, July 9, 1774; June 28, 1775; James Rober son, (military governor during the war not recognized by the state), March 23, 1780; Andrew Elliott (acting military governor during the war), lieutenant governor, April 17, 1783; Peter Van Brugh Livingston, May 23, 1775. Provincial Congress (rulers)—Nathaniel Woodhull, president pro tem, Aug. 28, 1775; Dec. 6, 1775; Abraham Yates, jr., president pro tem, Nov. 2, 1775; president pro tem, Aug. 10, 1776; president pro tem, Aug. 28, 1776; John Harding, president pro tem, Dec. 16, 1775; Peter Livingston, Sept. 26, 1776; Abraham Ten Broeck, March 6, 1777; Leonard Gansvoort, president pro tem, April 18, 1777; Pierre Van Cortlandt, president council safety, May 14, 1777.

*This governor's name is down to this day, used as a term of reproach in the single county of Schoharie. To apply the term "a Slaughter," in that county is regarded as a heinous insult.

The First Child born in the village of Phoenix was Jane, the daughter of Aaron Paddock, whose birth occurred in 1820.

Stephen Pendergast, the proprietor of the Oswego River Stock Farm—the son of Stephen Pendergast who at the time of his death was among the largest farmers and one of the best known residents of the town of Lysander, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, Aug. 25, 1848. Three years later, in July, 1851, his parents came to this country, his father having bought a farm of his brother, Nicholas, on the west side of the Oswego river, a mile above the Phoenix bridge. Stephen was next to the youngest of nine children, the others being Mrs. John Demong of Syracuse, Nicholas J., Patrick, Lawrence, Walter, Mary, James and John. All who are now living are Nicholas, Mrs. Demong, Patrick and Lawrence. Nicholas, the brother of Stephen, the elder, travelled in the United States considerably and bought land extensively. From the three or four hundred acres which Stephen purchased of him the former gradually extended his holdings until at the time of his death, February, 1879, he owned an extent of about twelve hundred acres. This was cut up into farms and went to his children, the Oswego River Stock Farm now owned by his son Stephen being one of them. The latter when a young man attended Seton Hall college in New Jersey and also took a business course in Syracuse. He then went into the Syracuse City Bank where he was employed for a while. Acting under the advice of his father he returned to the farm to assist in looking after the considerable agricultural interests that demanded attention from himself and his brothers.

Thirty-five years ago Walter brought to the farm the famous Hanbletonian, "Lysander," the sire of many distinguished horses. That was the beginning of a long line of thoroughbreds which this farm produced in later years. While at present there is not so much doing in the breeding of horses on the place, Mr. Pendergast maintains a considerable stable of finely bred animals, as the strings which annually go from the farm to the fairs attest. What especially attracted public attention here was the sale of the pair, Lysander Boy and Emma, to William H. Vanderbilt, the



Borrowed Photo.

OSWEGO RIVER STOCK FARM, RESIDENCE OF S. PENDERGAST.

first named alone costing him \$10,000. Other of the famous horses from this farm were Lysander Wilkes and Pilot which were shipped to Germany. At one time the three brothers John W., Walter and Stephen had a hundred fine-bred head which with their produce were shipped all over the United States. One of the latest procured by Stephen Pendergast is Matchless a very large English four year old which breeds for draft purposes. Dictator, one of the present stables is a fine, large horse which for points in breeding maintains the reputation of the farm. Of late years Mr. Pendergast has gone more extensively into raising potatoes and dairying, between forty and fifty cows being kept on the place. The potato crop is usually very large. During one of the

companying Mr. Pendergast and his family when they came to this country. Mr. Stafford located in Syracuse where for several years, until 1870, he was employed in the hardware house of McCarthy & Redfield and the firms that succeeded them. Although in his 99th year Mr. Stafford is quite active mentally and preserves more than the average good health for one of his years. He delights in fishing during the season and his success might well make the younger fishermen envious. For a couple of years he kept score of his seasons' catches and they averaged from 1,800 to 2,300 fish of all kinds, each year.

Capt. Calvin Yeomans for some years the captain of tug boats that plied on the Oneida river, and later prominent as a boat builder at



JUNIOR EPWORTH LEAGUE, M. E. CHURCH.

Top Row (left to right)—Emma Yerton, Lloyd Walker, Clara Davis, Mrs. Southal, Lillian Davis, Howard Wood, Ruth Thompson, Harlow Fuller. Middle Row (same direction)—June Lindsby, Marguerite Gregg, Ralph Young, Gerald Gregg, Lloyd Jones, Ella Guthph, Anna Burgess. Bottom Row same—Carl Young, Robert Young, Marie Mills, Dwight Thompson, Bessie Mickle, Lisle Rice.

best seasons there were harvested and loaded on to the cars by him and his men four thousand bushels in twelve days. In 1880 new barns were erected giving to the place the best stabling and grainery facilities. There are three separate groups of barn buildings all put up in the most durable and attractive style and well supplied with water and other comforts.

Mr. Pendergast was married to Alice, the daughter of Calvin and Elsie Warner Yeomans, Dec. 1, 1871. Of their six children, five are living, viz: N. Walter, a graduate of the Syracuse Medical college and a practicing physician in that city, Stephen C., Henry J., Emma A. and John Y.

Walter Stafford, a brother-in-law of the elder Stephen Pendergast who is now living with his nephew, the younger Stephen, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, July 7, 1813. Ac-

Phoenix, was born at Consackie, Greene Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1820. When he was fourteen years old his parents, John and Olive (Titus) Yeomans, moved to a farm on the bank of the Oneida river in the town of Schreppel, which was located between Schreppel Bridge and Caughdenoy. Calvin married Elsie H. Warner of Clay in March, 1843, and they had three children, Mrs. Alice E. Pendergast of Phoenix and Byron Yeomans of Lincoln, Neb., who are still living, and Malisa who married Leonard J. Evans and died in Nebraska. Mrs. Calvin Yeomans, who was born in the town of Van Buren, May 17, 1819, was the daughter of Cyrus and Susan Hart Warner. Mr. Yeomans ran the first steamer towing canal boats between Three River Point and Higginsville—the short route for boats passing through the Oswego and Erie canals. In 1860 he traded the Oneida

river farm and located at Phoenix on the west side of the river. For some years he was a partner of Ira Betts in a boat yard. He was also one of the incorporators of the Phoenix bank. He was considered something of a mining expert, having speculated in the Pennsylvania oil fields and in mining operations. In 1874 he went west to examine certain mining claims of the Colorado Silver Mining Co., and upon his adverse report as to their value the company was guided in its subsequent action relative to those claims. Mr. Yeomans died in 1898.

High School Base Ball.—An athletic association was organized at the High school March, 1899, and a baseball team was formed with George D. Withers as manager and captain. The first game was played April 22, 1899, at Pendergast

the history of the school. This season seven games were played the local boys winning all of them. On April 30 they defeated Pulaski High school at Parish by a score of 14-0, winning the county championship. On May 22 the local boys met and defeated the strong Syracuse High school by the score of 5-4 and by so doing placed themselves among the strongest High school baseball teams in New York state.

High School Athletes.—Phoenix High school has had many good athletes. Among the most prominent who have defended the orange and black are the following: Arthur (Chick) Chapin, right end on the 1900 football team and pitcher of the baseball team for four seasons; Carter, right guard on the football team for three years and now with Colgate University; Frank Decker,



WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, M. E. CHURCH.

1, Mrs. H. G. Vickory, 2, Mrs. E. Parker, 3, Mrs. Walters, 4, ——— Lindsay, 5, Mrs. C. J. Fuller, 6, Mrs. Wm. Gutlioph, 7, Mrs. Chas. Burleigh, 8, Mrs. H. S. Southall, 9, Mrs. T. C. Taggart, 10, Mrs. H. Wandell, 11, Mrs. M. G. Rice, 12, Mrs. A. W. Hawks, 13, Mrs. Morton, 14, Mrs. Wallace, 15, Earl Spencer, 16, Lucy Campbell, 17, ——— Russ.

Driving park against Oswego High school and the local boys were defeated by the score of 22 to 7. The boys were not discouraged by this defeat and played through the season winning seven games and losing two. The season of 1899 gave the boys some much needed experience and when they began again in the spring of 1900 they played like a team of veterans and succeeded in winning all but one of the games played, being defeated by St. John's Academy in a 12 inning game. The team was fortunate in losing only one player when school closed and was able to put a team of experienced men on the diamond in 1901 and although they lost the same number of games that they did in 1900 they played stronger games and the only team who defeated them was the strong Syracuse High school team. When school closed the team lost two men, but their places were filled by good substitutes and when they opened the season of 1902 they had the best baseball team in

captain of the 1901 football team and left half back for three years, also left fielder on the baseball team for three seasons; Chas. Walters, left guard on the football team for three years; B. T. Mason, short stop on the baseball team for four years—a fast infielder; Henry Pendergast, captain of the baseball team for three years—a good third baseman and a fine batter; Walter Pendergast, first baseman for three seasons—a heavy hitter; Charles Ralph, catcher on the baseball team for four years and center on the football team in 1901—a good back stop and a fair batter; Harry Maider, right half back on the football team for two years. May many more good athletes be developed in the old school and may those colors that are dear to the hearts of all former students never be disgraced.

The First School in the town of Schreppel was opened in 1813 at Three River Point, Horatio Sweet being the schoolmaster.



TWENTIETH CENTURY WHIST CLUB.

Top Row—E. T. Jones, Mrs. C. D. Vickrey, W. H. Jennings, Mrs. C. J. Fuller, H. A. Dygert. Second Row—Mrs. W. H. Jennings, O. M. Reilly, Mrs. E. J. Jones, C. J. Fuller. Third Row—Mrs. O. M. Reilly, C. D. Vickrey.

Phoenix High School Football Team.—When school opened in the fall of 1899 the attention of the Phoenix High school Athletic Association was turned to football and a team was organized with Chas. G. Ralph, manager, and John Bresnahan, captain. The team, although winning but one game, developed some men that afterwards made a reputation for the school. The season of 1900 found Phoenix High school with some fine football material. Among the men who reported for practice was Hanscom (quarter-back), who had played the season before with Boston Latin school. It was due largely to the fine manner in which he handled the team that it did such good work. During the annual game with Fulton Hanscom kicked a goal from the thirty-five-yard line and won the game for the home team. This team was defeated only once during the season and then by the strong Syracuse High school team, score 22-2.

When the men came out for practice in September, 1901, it was found that several of the old men were absent. Chapin, f. c.; Hanson, q. b.; Dunn, c.; Withers, l. t., and Bresnahan, f. b. It was hard work to fill their places but the men went at it with a will and under the leadership of Becker, their captain, the team made a very creditable showing, winning four of the five games played, being defeated by

Fulton, the first time in the history of the school, by the score of 11-5.

When school opened in 1902 it was found that the team would have to be made up of nearly all new men as there were only two of the last year's team who reported for practice. This condition made very hard work for the captain, Joseph Maider, but he went at it with a determination and succeeded in developing a very good team, although the average weight of the men was only 132 pounds. At the beginning of the season, the home school joined the Oswego County League composed of Fulton, Mexico and Phoenix High schools. The pennant, a silk banner, was won by Mexico, Fulton being second and Phoenix

third. Although the Phoenix team finished last it received more benefit than it would if it had formed an independent schedule, as everything was run in a business like manner; and too much praise cannot be given to Prof. George E. Edmunds of Fulton, who was the organizer of the League.

The Tallest Man in the town of Schrappel is George DeForest Henderson of Phoenix who is 6 feet 6 inches high and weighs 248 pounds. Mr. Henderson is a veteran of the civil war and he appears in the group of Joe Gould post, of which he is an ex-commander, printed on page 45. He was born in Syracuse Aug. 27, 1845 and was 17 years old



HIGH SCHOOL FOOT BALL TEAM.

Top Row—left to right—Hanson, Bonsted, Breed, Ralph, Mgr., Jones, Fuller. Middle Row—same—Maider, Capt., Kinshaw, Emmons, Hallenbeck, Dodge. Bottom Row—Hawks, Larkin, Watson, DeLong.



Borrowed Photo. R. Y. ALLEN.

when he enlisted, Aug. 9, 1862, serving three years to the day, being discharged Aug. 9, 1865. Participating in some of the bloodiest contests, he was at Antietam, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, second fight of Fredericksburgh (Mary's Heights), Gettysburgh, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Waynesboro and Richmond (Petersburgh campaign). Notwithstanding his commanding stature, which one might suppose would have been an easy mark for the enemy, he was struck only once, then losing part of his foot but not any of his height; and he returned home to subsequently become a resident of Phoenix where he has served the community faithfully as constable, the position he now occupies and to which he was elected several times—in 1877 for three years; in 1894, '96, '98, 1900 and 1902.

The Phoenix Press.

During the summer of 1839 a stock company was organized to publish The Phoenix Press, and the following officers elected: President, M. C. Murgitroyd; vice president, A. D. Merry; secretary, E. C. Scott; treasurer, F. M. Breed. The company is known as The Phoenix Publishing Company.

On July 27, 1899, The Press made its first appearance under the editorship of B. R. Ketcheson, a well known Oswego county newspaper man. It grew in popular favor at once. In July, 1901, a change occurred in the editorship of the same,

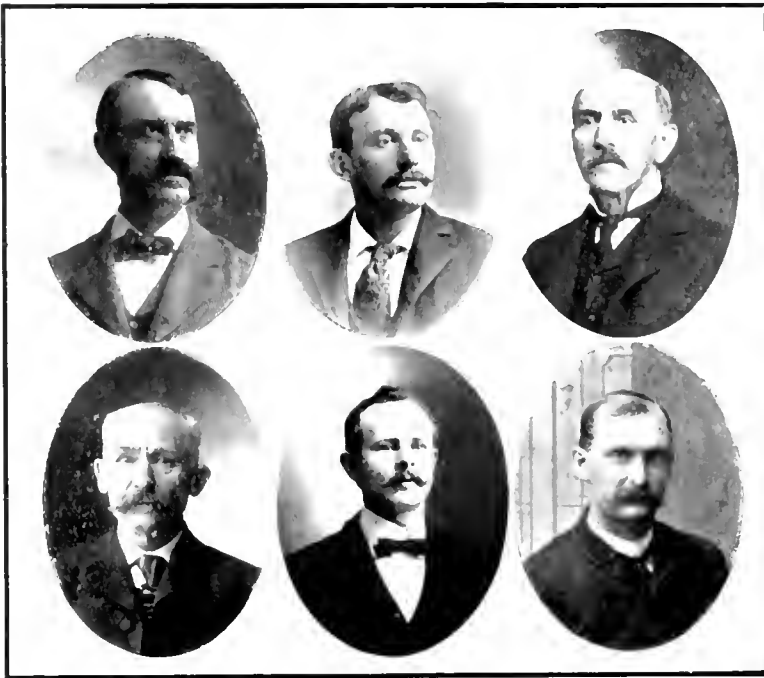
Mr. H. H. Wallace, formerly with the Mexico Independent, assuming the chair made vacant by Mr. Ketcheson. In November, 1902, the editorship passed from Mr. Wallace to George B. Hoyt.

During the existence of The Press it has gained many admirers throughout the county and is recognized as one of the county papers. It is in an excellent condition financially, its circulation steadily gains and the company is determined to keep it in its high standard.

R. Y. Allen, the monument dealer, began business in the old Phoenix Register building about 1885, the year after he came to this village. Since then he has become one of the most active citizens of Phoenix and his business has grown to that importance that practically, he has no competition in this section; and as the further evidence of his prosperity he at the time of this writing constructed and occupied a building in the best locality on the business street of the village which compares most favorably with the other structures in the village and which is a model of convenience, especially adapted for a monument manufacturer and seller. The building is a steel covered, story-and-a-half structure with galvanized steel front, and a platform for outside display of work having 1,400 square feet of surface. The entrance is of glass and steel flanked with large show windows, and the office, finished in hard maple, extends across the front part with the work rooms in the rear. Mr. Allen is himself an experienced sculptor in granite and marble having taken three years' instruction from Thomas McComb at Hamilton, Ont., after having served four years apprenticeship with Charles N. Sheriff at Trenton, Ont. He expects with the conveniences that the new building gives him that he will be able in the course of time to display some very fine work—superior to anything ever seen in this section. His accommodations will be greatly improved from the fact that he will have a large



Borrowed Photo. S. A. HUGHES' HARDWARE STORE.



Borrowed Photos.

THE TOWN BOARD

C. J. Fuller, Justice of Peace.

F. L. Smith, Supervisor.

R. D. Latham, Justice of Peace.

W. E. Conrad, Justice of Peace.

C. D. Ash, Clerk.

W. H. Merriam, Justice of Peace.

storage house for stock and tools in the rear. The beginning of 1903 witnesses the opening of his new place with satisfaction to the community. Two-thirds of his patrons come from the adjacent towns, including the cities of Syracuse, Oswego and Fulton where he sells many expensive monuments. The material he uses consists of the product of the Vermont Marble Co.'s quarries, of which Senator Proctor is the head, and other of the best granite quarries of the New England states, including the Quincey, Barre, Milford and Concord. Several years prior to coming to Phoenix Mr. Allen had experience in the best shops in the towns of Canada, including London, Guelph, Brantford, Chatham, St. Catharines. His steadily increasing business here requires the employment of travelling agents the whole year.

Mr. Allen was born at Consecon, Prince Edward Co., Ont., March 28, 1855, and attended the public school until he was sixteen years old when he began an apprenticeship as previously mentioned, being taught the fine branches of the trade. On Jan. 20, 1883, he was married to Miss Harriett E. Share. They have one child, a daughter, Madalon H. who is attending school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Kenwood, near Albany, N. Y. Mr. Allen is a past grand in the Golden Rule Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F. of Phoenix.

Richard D. Latham is an active and enthusiastic secret society man, who in 1882 became a member of Callimachus Lodge, No. 369, F. & A. M., of which he served three years as master, and the following year joined the chapter, since then holding positions of honor and trust in the local organizations and several times representing them in the State Temple. Since 1881 he has been a

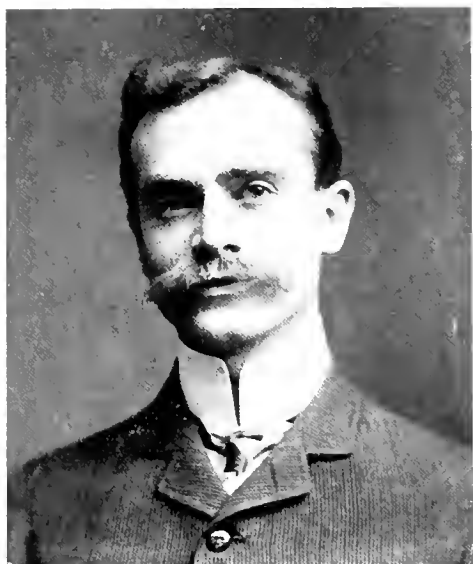
member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., and has worked every degree in the order being also a member of the Phoenix encampment. In 1891-2 he served as district deputy grand master of Oswego district. He is also a member of Court Enclid No. 1071, I. O. F., serving as Chief Ranger for seven years and a term as district deputy High Chief Ranger. Mr. Latham was born in Cleveland, Oswego county, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1851. A few weeks later the family moved to Fulton, their former home, where he was educated in the public schools and Falley seminary. His father, Richard, came to Fulton from Franklin county in 1845 or '6. His mother, Mercy A. Hubbell was born there. Both died there. Their family consisted of four children of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one living. The latter upon leaving school, in 1868,

was apprenticed as a tin, sheet iron and copper worker to C. T. Wood & Co. of Fulton and was in the employ of that firm until it went out of business and afterwards was with Schenck Bros. & Co., his connection with both houses continuing eight or nine years. Afterwards he worked at his trade in various parts of the country until March, 1880, when he came to Phoenix in the employ of Albert Hopkins, with whom Mr. Latham was engaged until Hopkins went out of business, when the former



Borrowed Photos.

R. D. LATHAM, Justice of Peace.



Borrowed Photo.

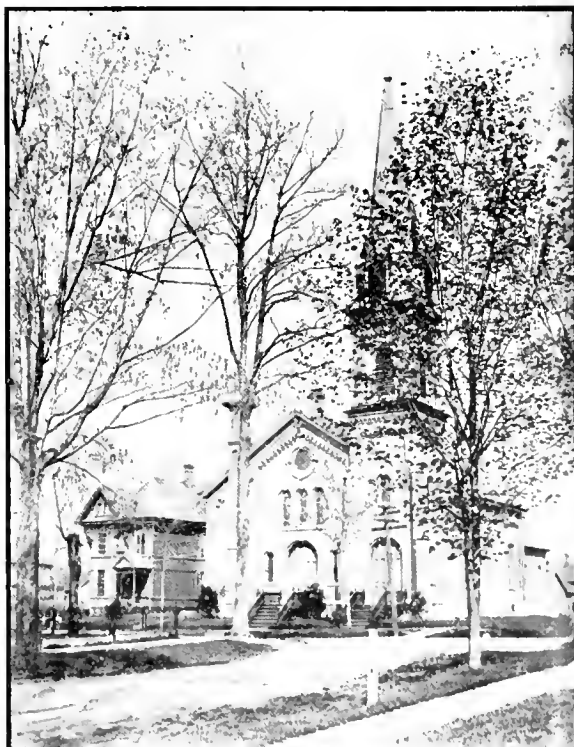
DR. CHARLES W. RICHARDS.

went into the employ of N. A. Hughes and was with him seven years. In 1887 he went into business for himself in the old knife factory building, where he is still located at the corner of Canal and Lock streets. Mr. Latham is also a plumber and gas fitter and his recognized capacity keeps him busy all of the time. He is an active republican worker, as his father was, and has served both as village and county committeeman. In 1891-2 he served as town clerk. At the present time he is one of the justices of the town having received appointment in September 1902, to fill an unexpired term. Mr. Latham is a vigorous worker in the M. E. church society, being a past president of the Epworth League and the superintendent of the Sunday school.

Dr. Charles Willard Richards opened an office in Phoenix, taking quarters in the Hansell block, in August, 1901, where he practiced dentistry until, after being married, July 22, 1902, when it was deemed desirable to make a change, the growth of his practice requiring larger and more convenient dental parlors. So in August, 1902, he located in the large house known as the Haight residence at the corner of Lock and Jefferson streets, where he has fitted up pleasant as well as commodious rooms, giving his patrons most desirable accommodations in a quiet, desirable section of the village. Mrs. Richards was Miss Mary L. Holmes from Dugway; but she had been, prior to their marriage, a teacher in the Phoenix school and regarded as her home the village of Phoenix. Dr. Richards was born in Holley, Mich., June 16, 1875, and when 18 years old he entered the military academy at Mexico where he and his wife were class mates, and where he was graduated in the class of 1895. He was engaged in his chosen profession with Dr. Davey at Parish at

the opening of the Spanish-American war and he promptly offered his services which were accepted, he being enlisted in the 65th regiment, N. Y. V., at Buffalo. He was placed in the hospital corps and served both at Camps Alger and Black. Upon the return of the regiment to Buffalo, while waiting there to be mustered out, Dr. Richards matriculated in the University of Buffalo and was graduated from that institution in 1901.

Oswego and Oneida Rivers, 1757. — The French [Paris] document [No. XIII] describes the ascent of these streams, in 1757, as follows: "The entrance of the river Chouegen is easy; the harbor is formed of a cove. The English had a fort on each side of this river by which this entrance was defended. From Chouegen to the Great [Oswego] fall is an ascent of four leagues. In this space the navigation is intricate, the river rapid and encumbered by rocks. Good pilots, familiar with the shoals, are requisite to be able to pass through it. Bateaus must be unloaded at the Great fall where a portage occurs of about 40 or 50 paces. The bateaus are dragged along the ground. It is estimated to be about four leagues from the Fall to the mouth of the river of the five nations [Seneca], which mouth is called the Three Rivers; its navigation is good. About a quarter of a league before coming to the Three Rivers there is, however, a current [Three River Rifts at Phoenix] where precaution is requisite. From the Three Rivers to Lake Oneida is computed eight leagues; the navigation is good; the river is about 60 paces wide; it is at all times passable with loaded vessels. This river is the outlet of



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Lake Oneida. There is neither fall or rapid at its entrance. Lake Oneida is twelve leagues long by about one league wide. Its navigation is beautiful and practicable at all times, unless there is a strong contrary wind. It is the best on the lake which is the north side."

Oswego River Tent No. 622 Knights of the Maccabees was instituted Sept. 18, 1899 by Dept. Commander W. W. White. The following gentlemen made application for charter membership and were accepted and obligated as Knights of the Maccabees: A. E. Russ, W. H. Jennings, E. R. Sweet, Dr. J. A. Pendergast, A. M. Donnelly, Hiram McGann, F. W. Burleigh, F. N. Spaulding,

Tent it has been steadily growing until at the present time it has over forty members in good standing. The membership roll contains the names of some of the most conservative people of Phoenix who are looking for the insurance protection and the social part of a large and prosperous fraternal organization. The tent is about to organize a degree team to exemplify the beautiful ritual work of the order. The present officers are: Sir Knight P. Com., O. D. Walker; Sir Knight Com., H. D. Crandall; Sir Knight Lieut. Com., F. C. Thomas; Sir Knight R. K. and F. K., W. H. Jennings; Sir Knight Chaplain, Herman McGann; Sir Knight Sargent, Frederick Veal; Sir Knight Physician, Dr. R. A. Wiley; Sir Knight Master at Arms, J. E. Jones; Sir Knight 1st Master of G., F. W.



OSWEGO RIVER TENT, No. 622, K. O. T. M.

1, Mayme Maxfield, 2, Charles R. Corey, 3, E. R. Sweet, 4, James Brazier, 5, Isaac Allen, 6, James E. Jones, 7, Thora D. Maxfield, 8, Hiram McGann, 9, Horace Benedict, 10, Wm. S. Blake, 11, Arthur M. Donnelly, 12, Arthur L. Thomas, 13, George H. Benedict, 14, J. I. VanDoren, 15, Dr. R. A. Wiley, 16, Guyville, 17, H. DeForest Crandall, 18, W. H. Jennings, 19, Herman McGann, 20, Fred G. Bowring, 21, Richard J. Young, 22, Frank W. Burleigh, 23, Frank N. Spaulding, 24, R. S. Kollar, 25, Frank C. Thomas.

F. W. Hakes, W. S. Blake, A. P. Merriam, Dr. E. J. Drury, Frederick Veal, K. N. Sweet, Isaac Allen, Chas. Corey, Wm. B. Clark, J. I. VanDoren, E. G. Hutchinson and Joseph Hinch. The following officers were elected and installed for the 1st term: Sir Knight P. Com., W. H. Jennings; Sir Knight Com., A. E. Russ; Sir Knight Lieut. Com., E. R. Sweet; Sir Knight R. K. and F. K., Dr. J. A. Pendergast; Sir Knight Chaplain, A. M. Donnelly; Sir Knight Sargent, Hiram McGann; Sir Knight 1st Master of G., F. W. Burleigh; Sir Knight 2nd Master of G., F. N. Spaulding; Sir Knight Master at Arms, A. P. Merriam; Sir Knight Physician, Dr. E. J. Drury; Sir Knight Sentinel, F. W. Hakes; Sir Knight Picket, W. S. Blake. Since the institution of Oswego River

Burleigh; Sir Knight 2nd Master of G., R. J. Young; Sir Knight Sentinel, O. Watson; Sir Knight Picket, R. S. Kollar.

French Claims. Early in the eighteenth century Three Rivers, three miles above Phoenix, was claimed as the boundary between the French and English lands. Gov. Burnet having ordered the erection of a stone redoubt at Oswego which was placed under the command of Mr. Bancker, the Marquis de Beauharnois, governor of New France, sent a summons that the post should be abandoned and that the English should retire from the country extending as far south on Oswego River as the Oneida River the English being granted the privilege to establish trading posts on that river. This summons was dated Montreal July 14, 1727, but was never obeyed.

Phoenix Chapter No. 172, Order of the Eastern Star, was constituted at Masonic Hall, Phoenix, N. Y., on March 4, 1899, by Frank Raymond, M. W. G. P. and Elizabeth Raymond M. W. P. G. M. There were eighteen charter members with the following officers: Nellie S. Binning W. M.; John O'Brien W. P.; Olive J. Mason A. M.; Georgie K. Wright Cond.; Jennie Vickery Asst. Cond.; Mary A. Loomis treasurer; Rinnie Fuller secretary; Ada Remington, Adah; Antoinette Loomis, Ruth; Elizabeth Plaisted, Esther; Cora B. Hakes, Martha; Carrie Fox, Electa; Eliza Kinslow, Warder; John Dygart, Sentinel; Cordelia Kimball, Organist; Bessie N. Avery, Eva Wood, Ella Wood and Fannie Russ, members. On the occasion of the organization of the chapter, the

the meetings of Phoenix Chapter have been held in the Masonic Lodge rooms. The members of Phoenix Chapter have always been ready to lend assistance to their brother Masons and were especially helpful to them during the Masonic Fair, held during the week of Jan. 23, 1900, which was a financial success. Callimachus Lodge presented Phoenix Chapter in token of its services, with \$100 which was quite an addition to the treasury. On May 18, 1901, it was the happy privilege of Phoenix Chapter to exemplify the work on the occasion of the organization of Baldwinville Chapter at Baldwinville, N. Y.

At the 33d annual session of the Grand Chapter of the state of New York which met at Masonic Temple, New York City, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 1902,



THE EASTERN STAR, AUXILIARY TO CALLIMACHUS LODGE, No. 369, F. & A. M.

1, Mrs. Wright, 2, H. M. Dygart, 3, Mrs. Dr. Drury, 4, Mrs. C. J. Fuller, 5, Mrs. Dr. Wilcox, 6, Mrs. J. B. Kinslow, 7, Mrs. H. B. Fox, 8, Mrs. I. P. Betts, 9, I. P. Betts, 10, Miss L. Jennings, 11, Mrs. C. F. Loomis, 12, Mrs. M. J. Rice, 13, J. W. Dygart, 14, Mrs. George Wood, 15, Mrs. Burton Betts, 16, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, 17, John O'Brien, 18, Mrs. Dr. J. F. Hamill, 19, Mrs. C. P. Kimball, 20, Mrs. H. D. Wood, 21, Mrs. — Jones, 22, Mrs. W. H. Jennings, 23, Miss Eva Kimball, 24, Mrs. — Corey, 25, Miss — Moyer, 26, Mrs. E. C. Vickery.

work was exemplified by Elizabeth Caldwell Chapter, O. E. S. of Central Square, N. Y., with the following officers: Mrs. Emma A. Low W. M.; M. Van Auken W. P.; Flora C. Boyington A. M.; Minnie A. Low treasurer; A. W. Woodin secretary; Nellie Low Wilcox Cond.; Mrs. J. M. Snow Asst. Cond.; Mary A. Lancaster, Adah; Carrie Ames, Ruth; Abigail Madison, Esther; Ida Bennett, Martha; Flora Van Auken, Electa; Minnie McIntyre, Warder; Ella A. Wood, organist; P. L. Woodin, sentinel.

Phoenix Chapter received its charter July 29, 1899. It was presented by Frank Raymond of Syracuse Chapter. A reception and banquet followed the presentation. Through the courtesy of Callimachus Lodge No. 369, F. & A. M. of Phoenix,

Nellie S. Binning, Past Matron of Phoenix Chapter was appointed R. W. D. D. G. M. of the 24th district, which the Chapter considers an honor. The membership of Phoenix Chapter has increased to 71.

The present officers are: Olive J. Mason W. M.; Ira P. Betts W. P.; Mary Morton A. M.; Georgie K. Wright Cond.; Jennie Vickery Asst. Cond.; Carrie Hamill treasurer; Rinnie Fuller secretary; H. Amenzo Dygart chaplain; Edna Ward, Adah; Luella Moyer, Ruth; Grace Dutcher, Esther; Emma Sheldon, Martha; Harriet Jennings, Electa; Cordelia Kimball, marshal; Carrie Hazard, warder; John Dygart, sentinel; Ann May Betts, organist.



Borrowed Photo. — IRA BETTS.

Ira Betts was born at Coxsackie, Green county, N. Y., on Jan. 1, 1830. In 1849 he started for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but went no farther than Acapulco, Mexico. After three years he returned home and went to Albany where he purchased and conducted the Marble Pillar Hotel. A few years later he bought a farm at Hinmanville and soon after came to Phoenix and commenced the business of building canal boats. In 1880 he went to Buffalo and engaged in canal forwarding. He was appointed under Gov. Hill, superintendent of the western division of the Erie canal. In 1890 he returned to Phoenix where he lived until his death on April 27, 1901. In 1853 he married Cornelia Reed, who died in 1896 leaving three children—Franklin, Nora and Ella. In 1869 he married Anna Loomis, by whom he had four children, Dorothea, Lena, Hunter and Homer. In politics he was a democrat. He was a member of Callimachus Lodge, F. & A. M., and Oswego River Chapter, R. A. M., of that village, the Knights Templar Central City Commandery of Syracuse and American Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., at Albany.

Oswego to Albany in the 18th century is described in French documents as follows: Oswego to great fall four leagues, and great fall to Three Rivers the same distance, the river of the Oneidas to Oneida lake eight leagues; through

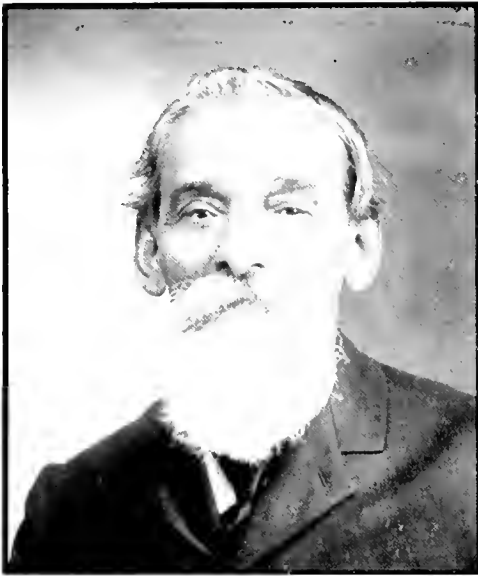
Oneida lake twelve leagues; the river Vilerick to Fort Bull on the summit level of the right bank nine leagues; from Fort Bull to Fort William [Oneida carrying place] on the right bank of the Mohawk river is estimated at a league and a quarter; from Fort William following the right bank of the Mohawk to Fort Komari [opposite West Canada creek] twelve leagues; to Fort Camatchoony [Canajoharie] four leagues; to Fort Hunter is twelve leagues; Fort Hunter to Chenectedi [Schenectady] is seven leagues; from Chenectedi to Fort Orange [Albany] is six or seven leagues.

Pioneer Roads in 1700 as described by the French, led to the interior both from Oswego and River La Famine [Salmon]. "Leaving Chonegen [Oswego]," says one of the French documents of 1757, "there is a road over which the English used to drive cattle and horses. This road follows the border of the left [west?] bank of the river Chonegen. The Five Nations river is passed at a fall near its entrance into the river Chonegen, after which the road proceeds along the edge of the right bank of Five Nations river to the village of the Onmontegues [Onondagas] whence it proceeds across the country to the village of the Caskarorius [Tuscaroras] and the Oneidas, whence we can go to Forts Bull and Williams. M. de Bellhete in his expedition against the village of the Palatines went from the mouth of the Famine river, ascended this river for the distance of four leagues and leaving it on the left followed the path leading to Oneida lake on his right and came to the summit level at Fort Williams the distance of 24 to 30 leagues."

Phoenix Bank Robbery.—On the morning of Oct. 28, 1892, the officers of the bank discovered that it had been entered during the night by a window, and some \$3,000 in money had been taken from the safe. The doors had been opened either by resorting to the combination or, as was then thought, because it had been left without be-



MARTHA MCKINLEY'S RESIDENCE



Borrowed Photo. J. T. SEAMANS.

ing thrown off. Parties who had been seen about the village the previous night were followed to Baldwinsville, a dark lantern and black cloth being discovered under a bridge on the road. James Spaulding shadowed a suspect for some time and a Fulton hardware dealer recognized him as the purchaser of the lantern. The evidence, however, was never considered sufficient to convict. Valuable but unnegotiable papers taken from the safe were found by some boys under one of the buildings on the fair grounds.

J. T. Seamans, a veteran of the civil war, and one of the older residents of Phoenix, was born in Otsego county, June 11, 1825, his home being near the village of East Winfield, Herkimer county, where he attended the district school until he was fifteen years old. His father was a farmer who settled in that region in the early part of the century. Their home was on what was the old Cherry Valley turnpike which was then the only available means for the farmers to get their products to the market at Albany. It was common to see large droves of stock pass the house, being driven to Albany and young Seamans earned his first quarters assisting in driving them as far as he could go and return home before dark. When he was eighteen years old his parents moved into the town of Albion, Oswego county, where his father bought a small piece of land which he helped to clear up and assisted in cultivating,

working on the farm until he was married, which was in April, 1844, the object of his choice being Nancy Jewell. She died in 1866 and his second wife was Addie Barker, of Albion, whose devotion and companionship he enjoyed until September 1901, when she died. His children, all by his first wife, were Stukley Seamans of Norwich, an engineer on the Ontario and Western railroad; LeRoy, an engineer on the New York Central (deceased); Dora who is in Oswego; Jennie (Mrs. Hinkley) of Syracuse and Nellie (Mrs. Nichols, deceased.) A year or two after his first marriage Mr. Seamans built a saw and shingle mill at Centerville which he operated successfully until his enlistment in the federal service. During that time he bought timber lots and finally cleared up 130 acres of land upon which he erected farm buildings and which he rendered highly productive. On August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the 110th N. Y. V., at Pineville, the regiment which was officered and mustered in at Oswego and which was placed under the command of D. C. Littlejohn. Mr. Seamans was made corporal and the regiment, first going to Baltimore, was finally sent to New Orleans where it served under the command of Banks who had succeeded Gen. Butler. During his service in that city Mr. Seamans was promoted to first duty sergeant and afterwards did duty as orderly sergeant. He was also in the Banks expedition to the Red River country and twice to Port Hudson where he was present at the capture of that stronghold. In 1864 he was discharged for disability and upon returning home went back upon the farm near Centerville. Two years later he sold the property and bought a farm near Pennellville where he carried on farming until 1898 when he moved into the village of Phoenix, purchasing a place at No. 34 Fulton street, where he spends much time in gardening in which he takes considerable pleasure. He still owns the farm where dairying is the principal part of the work, his dairy being considered one of the best in the town. During the past year he realized from the milk alone \$800. At his village home he enjoys the care of his granddaughter, Nora, who was recently married and is now Mrs. C.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. J. T. SEAMANS' RESIDENCE.



Borrowed Photo.—D. F. YOUNG, M. D.

Cory. Mr. Seamans is a member of Post Joe Gould and the Pennellville grange and has served in the latter organization as trustee and treasurer and secretary. At the age of 25 he was elected highway commissioner of the town of Albion serving three years.

D. F. Young, M. D., began practice in Phoenix on January 23, 1888, and shortly afterwards, February 6, 1889, was married to Nellie, the daughter of Jos. Chillingworth. He bought the Dr. Rice property on Lock street, one of the best locations for his home and office and fitted it up in a manner befitting the needs of his family, so that it is greatly improved and presents an inviting appearance. Diligent and capable, as his success in his practice has proven he has found a wide field of professional work and is regarded as one of the busiest physicians in the community. John R. Young his father, is a practicing physician at Liverpool, Onondaga county, N. Y., to which place the family removed when D. F. Young was six years old, coming from Shell Rock, Ia., where he was born April 5, 1866. His father and mother were both descendants of families who early settled in the town of Schroppel and cleared land for their farms. The latter, Sophia, was the daughter of Daniel Umbeck who came to this country from Germany. The Youngs were a family that originally settled in Utica. Frederick Young was born

in Germany March 22, 1803. Sarah Hawthorn, his wife, was born in the north of Ireland, May 11, 1811, of Scotch parents. Her father was a cousin to Nathaniel P. Hawthorn. Both came to the city of Utica when children and were married there in 1832. In 1833 they went to Syracuse and at once proceeded to the farm at Youngs Corners, town of Schroppel, where they erected a log cabin and soon after built the farm house now occupied by Caleb Umbeck. They were the parents of twelve children, four of whom are now living, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook of Granby, Dr. J. R. Young of Liverpool, Mrs. Jennie Scriber of Rapid City, Dakota, and E. J. Young of Cedar City, Iowa. Frederick Young died at Shell Rock, Iowa, in 1881, and his wife, Sarah Hawthorn Young, died at the same place in 1885. D. F. Young attended school at Liverpool until he was about fifteen or sixteen when he was sent to the Syracuse University where he was graduated in 1882. He then took a course in the Hahnemann college of physicians and surgeons and was graduated there in 1888. He began practice with his father at Liverpool and a year later came to Phoenix. He is a member of the Central New York Medical and Chirurgical societies.

Size of Large Bodies of Water. Oceans—Pacific 89,000,000 sq. miles; Atlantic 40,000,000; Indian 20,000,000; Southern 10,000,000; Arctic 5,000,000. Seas—Mediterranean 2,000 miles long; Caribbean 1,800; China 1,700; Red 1,400; Japan 1,000; Black 932; Caspian 640; Baltic 600; Okhotsk 600; White 450; Aral 250. Lakes—Superior 380 by 120 miles in area; Michigan, 330 by 60 miles; Ontario 180 by 10; Erie 270 by 50; Huron 250 by 90; Champlain 123 by 12; Cayuga 36 by 4; George 36 by 3; Barkal 360 by 35; Great Slave 300 by 45; Winnipeg 240 by 10; Athabasca 200 by 20; Maracaybo 150 by 60; Great Bear 150 by 40; Ladoga 125 by 75; Constance 45 by 10; Geneva 50 by 10; Lake of the Woods 70 by 25.



Mrs. S. J. Mayer, Photo.—DR. D. F. YOUNG'S RESIDENCE.



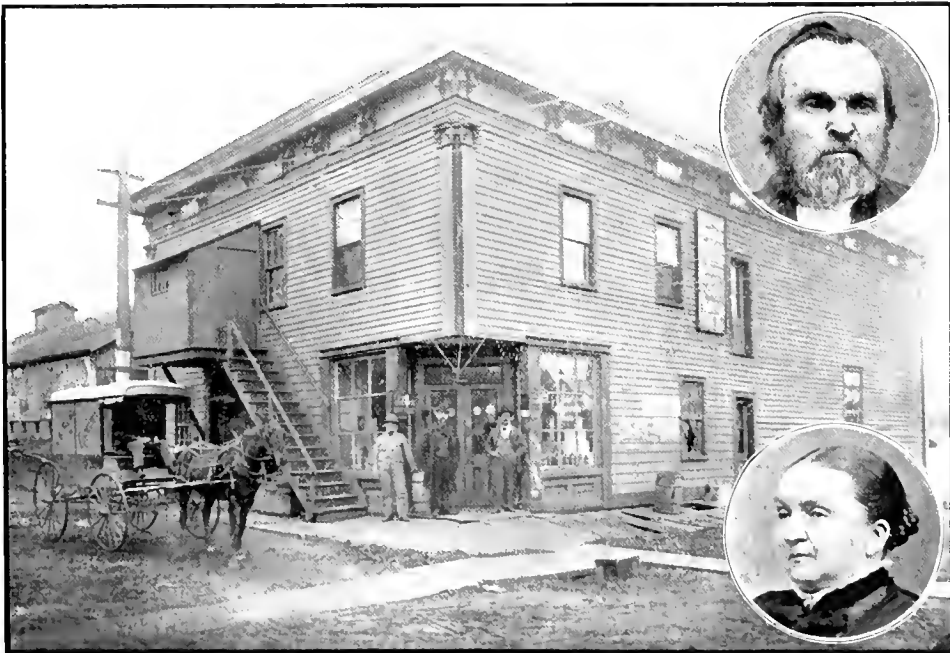
Borrowed Photos. H. C. RUSS.
A. E. RUSS, and his granddaughter, TENA JOSLIN.
(granddaughter of H. C. Russ.)

Hosea B. Russ for more than thirty years was a leading business man of Phoenix, who engaged largely in industrial as well as commercial enterprises. Having a vigorous constitution, though small in stature, an iron will and a resolute purpose to accomplish every undertaking he had begun, his life was cut short by hard—almost unceasing—work. Up at break of day and steadily employed until late at night, often going without his meals, and measuring his capacity for work with the hardest of his employes, Mr. Russ often said he never found days long enough to suit his purpose. Rigidly temperate in his food and drink, an uncompromising foe to all forms of stimulant, he might have lived many more years had he been as temperate in his devotion to busi-

ness. He was one of the influential citizens whose advice was sought and accepted and who was kind to the needy and distressed.

Mr. Russ was born in Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1821; Elizabeth Maxfield to whom he was married Dec. 13, 1845, was born in Stark, Herkimer Co., March 29, 1821. She died Jan. 28, 1891. They had nine children, of whom four are living, Henry L. at Syracuse, James B. at Palermo, and A. E. and Hiram C. at Phoenix. Henry the eldest was born Dec. 4, 1846 and Sarah M. July 12, 1849, both at Grandby, N. Y.; Philo N., Nov. 24, 1850, James B., Oct. 15, 1851, A. E. May 23, 1853 and H. C. Nov. 1, 1854, at Phoenix; Hosea D., March 11, 1858 at Lysander N. Y.; Charles P., Dec. 4, 1858, and Eva Louise, June 12, 1863 at Phoenix.

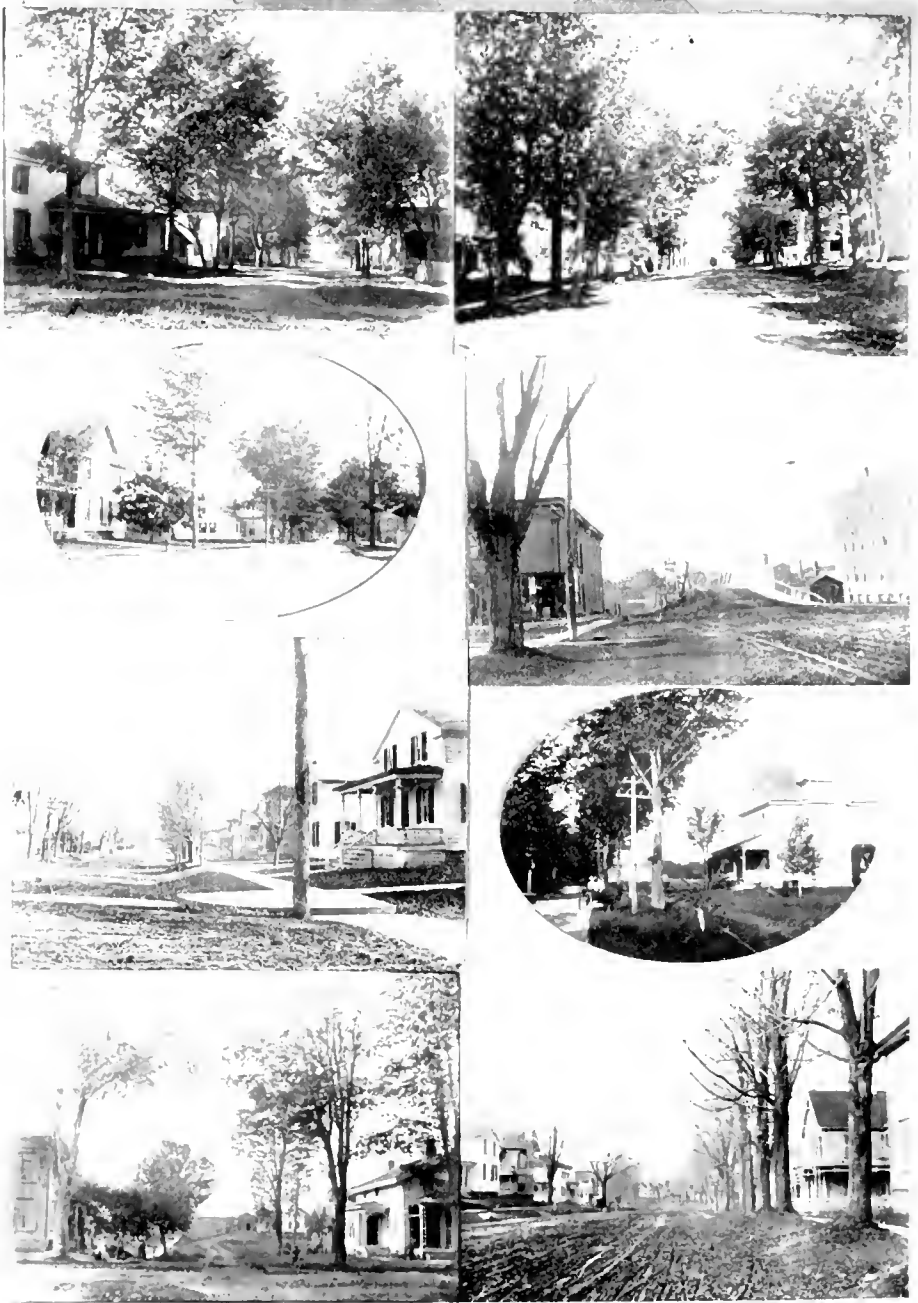
Hosea B. Russ in 1850 came to Phoenix from Hinmanville, having previously lived in Salina and some years before that conducted a store at Pompey. At Phoenix he entered into a saw mill and lumber business with Amasa P. Hart, which continued until 1855 when he formed a partnership with Enoch S. Brooks and Titus E. Gilbert to carry on a general mercantile business; and they also engaged in cutting and drawing wood from the Peter Scott swamp. Two years later he purchased and moved on to the farm now owned by the heirs of Walter Pendergast which he occupied until 1859 when he moved over the river into the village of Phoenix, and conducted a store until, in 1864, when he went to East Saginaw, Mich., to take charge of the mill and lumber business of E. F. Gould. On account of the unhealthy condition of the surroundings he remained there but a year. In



Borrowed Photos. A. E. RUSS' GROCERY, STOVE AND FEED STORE. HOSEA B. RUSS. MRS. H. B. RUSS

1867 he again entered into partnership with Amasa P. Hart in the mill and lumber business. The next year he purchased the grocery business of Leslie & Co. at the place where he carried it on until 1876 when it passed into the hands of his son,

business methods were made to succeed to a flattering degree. His milling interests which he personally conducted to the time of his death, March 5, 1883, were among the largest in that line in this part of the state. From time to time they



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL STREETS.

View in West Phoenix,
Jefferson South from Bridge Street,
Lock East from Jefferson,
Chestnut West from Main.

View in West Phoenix,
Lock Street approach to the bridge,
Chestnut East from Main,
Fulton looking North.

A. E. Russ, who is still running it. In 1872 he bought out Mr. Hart's interest in the mills and during the ensuing four years his hands were full in the management of the two separate lines of business, both of which by reason of his careful

were extended until when he died he had mills in operation at Phoenix, Pennellyville, East Palermo and Moss's Corners. At the last he was also interested in the Phoenix Foundry and Manufacturing Co. He was twice elected justice of the peace



Borrowed Photos.
MRS. CHARLES W. TUBBS. CHARLES W. TUBBS.

and held other offices of trust, at one time serving as excise commissioner. He took an active interest in the welfare of Phoenix.

A. E. Russ, the grocer at the corner of Canal and Lock streets—a business which he purchased from his father and which today is being carried on in the oldest business place in Phoenix, began working in his father's mills at Pennellville in 1872 and in the spring of 1875 went into the store of which he became the proprietor the following year. On Jan. 28, 1880, he married Carrie S. Johnson of Phoenix. Mr. Russ, besides other business interests, has stock in the Phoenix sliding blind works and the Phoenix Distillery and Yeast Co. He held the office of village treasurer three or four years, town clerk four or five years and supervisor four years.

H. C. Russ, a clerk for his brother, with the exception of a short sojourn in the west has always resided in Phoenix, having been with his brother almost constantly since his father's death. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic lodges and Chapter of Phoenix and Harmony Lodge, A. O. U. W. No. 2 of Moline, Ill.

Oswego Falls Fort.
—A stockade fort was constructed at this place in the month of May, 1756, by the command of Col. Mercer, the commander of the port at Oswego for the purpose of defending the passage of the falls where all canoes

and bateaux had to be dragged overland. The boats were taken from the water on the east shore a quarter of a mile below the falls, opposite an island.

C. W. Tubbs, one of the oldest citizens of Phoenix engaged in active occupation, was born in the town of Essex, Chittenden Co., Vt., Feb. 5, 1826. In 1833 he moved to Utica, N. Y., and a year later returned to Vermont, his home afterwards being successively in the towns of Underhill, Essex, Winooski and Burlington. On July 10, 1834, he came to Serbia, Oswego county, where he lived two years, and on June 9, 1836, moved to Phoenix, taking passage on the packet, St. Lawrence, Captain Wm. Stewart. On Nov. 29, 1837, he was married and on Dec. 16, 1837, began keeping house at the corner of Bridge and Jefferson streets. On April 1, 1839, he built the house on Jefferson street, his present home, where he has lived 53 years. When he came to Phoenix he learned blacksmithing of David S. Capron. During his residence here he has witnessed the erection of three bridges on the river and the construction of the railroad, on which he purchased one of the first tickets that were sold. From 1865 to 1869 he was employed by Avery & Northrup in the bedstead factory on the west side of the river, where he ran the first shaper machine in the village. Then he worked in A. W. Sweet's casket factory, next for Dr. Avery making cigar boxes and afterwards for the Phoenix Knife Co. On March 1, 1852, he joined the Enterprise Fire Co. as charter member and was elected 2d assistant foreman, then the first assistant and finally the foreman in which position he served six years. He was chief of the department for several years. He was one of those who organized, in 1852, the first brass band in Phoenix of which A. Diefendorf was the leader. In 1867 he became an Odd Fellow and was noble grand and secretary, each two terms, and served as treasurer nearly twenty



CHARLES W. TUBBS' RESIDENCE.



Borrowed Photo.
F. L. SMITH, Supervisor.

years. In 1868 he joined the masonic lodge of which he is the secretary, elected as such in 1897. He held the offices of junior and senior deacon and was elected master in 1873, '74, '77 and '81. In Oct. 1882, he became a member of Oswego River Chapter, R. A. M. He was also trustee of the village for three years.

Supervisor Frank I. Smith of the town of Schroppel was first nominated by his party, the republicans of the town, and elected in the spring of 1896, town meetings being held at that time in the spring of the year. Although Schroppel is normally republican by a large majority the success of the ticket that year was jeopardized through an oversight in which there was a neglect to comply with legal technicalities in placing the nomination of one of the candidates in the field. The others came to his rescue and the entire ticket lost the use of the party emblem. All of the resources of the local organization were taxed to insure the success of the ticket, and the burden of opposition was naturally directed against the head of the ticket. Since then Mr. Smith has been successively returned to the county legislature by majorities at and above normal figures. Serving, year after year, on the important committees such as ways and means, miscellaneous and equalization, he has been in the position to render excellent

service in securing an economical administration of affairs. Recognizing his fitness for the office the board in 1900 made him chairman and during that year the verdict of the Oswego newspapers was that the session had established a precedent for harmony, close application to work and prompt adjournment when its obligations had been performed. This year Mr. Smith is chairman of ways and means, the leading committee of the board and as such has in the course of the past session maintained his reputation as a legislator having economy uppermost in his purpose. He has always been an active republican worker, participating in the plans of the local organization and rendering service as a delegate to county and state conventions and contributing freely of his time and means in support of the candidates and policies of his party. In 1888 he went to Albany where he served during the legislative session of that year, in charge of the assembly committee on general laws. Mr. Smith was reared on a farm, and his occupation is still farming, he being the owner of the old homestead, a farm of over 120 acres, besides other agricultural lands in the town of Schroppel; property in which he takes great pride personally directing its cultivation and making it yield abundantly. Harvey H. Smith, his father, who was born near Richfield Springs in 1821, came to this county and located in Palerino about 1850. There he married Lavina Jennings and they finally bought land a mile and a half north of Phoenix where Frank L. Smith was born May 21, 1858, making that their home until the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred there in January, 1888. Mrs. H. H. Smith who survived her husband over three years, died in this village Nov. 30, 1891.

Frank L. Smith attended the district school in his early years and at 19 years of age closed his school days in the Phoenix High school, and returned to the farm where he lived until he was married, Sept. 27, 1900, to Adelaine, the youngest daughter of Judge Charles W. Avery. The couple then took up their residence in this village oc-



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo. F. L. SMITH'S RESIDENCE.



OLD PHOENIX. C. W. AVERY.

enjoying the handsome house on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, one of the many comfortable and hospital homes for which Phoenix is noted. Mr. Smith's fraternity connections comprise only the Masonic lodge and chapter and the Grangers.

Charles W. Avery, who for some years was a leading citizen of Phoenix and a prominent lawyer and jurist of Oswego county, was a gentleman of broad intellect and liberal sentiment; an able and successful lawyer, a large land owner, a courteous and dignified gentleman, an upright citizen and a kind and accommodating neighbor. Charitable deeds quietly performed with a liberal hand were characteristic of his everyday life. His was a strong personality with frank manners and deep convictions. His professional associates in the county bar association, at a special meeting held at the time of his death, when many high encomiums were passed upon him, declared him to be "a legal giant who in his long legal and judicial career discharged his manifold duties with wisdom and satisfaction." At that time in a special meeting of the board of education of which he was 20 years a member and 17 years its president, at which strong and highly commendatory resolutions were adopted, there were expressed highly eulogistic opinions of him, it being declared that he had been of great helpfulness to the school and that his legal services had been of considerable value to the public in that connection. In fact,

no one in the village was ever considered for a moment as the man wanted to fill Judge Avery's place in school matters. His thorough legal knowledge and wise judgment made him invaluable in the administration of educational affairs. The village owes much to his public spirit whether it be from his well known active participation in public movements or from his private investments directed in channels that were admitted to be of general advantage to the community, such as industrial enterprises or the improvement of private property. When he cleared away the mass of unsightly structures at Bridge and Main streets and erected in their place a handsome and imposing residence, now the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. L. Smith, the people gave thanks with rejoicing hearts, as the result was to beautify the most conspicuous residential section of the village. The Judge, as he was commonly called, had a wide acquaintance through the state and wherever his practice called him his ability and legal learning were recognized. His opinions on all important issues appealed to all as eminently fair and just. In his death which came after a few months of declining health, the village recognized its great loss and united to pay his memory respect, the stores of the village being closed during the funeral services. Born in the town of DeWitt, Onondaga county May 20, 1834, and his death occurring at Phoenix March 12, 1899, he was therefore in his 65th year; and up to within a short time of his demise he still engaged more or less in his practice. His father, Russ H. Avery, who was a descendant of Christopher Avery who came to America early in the 17th century, was a farmer who, when the Judge was ten years old, moved into the town of Hastings and there continued farming, sending the lad first to the district school and later to the Mexico Academy. Upon his return from that institution he resolved to study law and went to teaching to assist himself in acquiring the necessary means, in the meantime pursuing his studies and finally entering the law office of J. B. Randall at Central Square. So well did he take advantage of his opportunities that upon the spur of the moment, a comparatively short time after, he took the examination and was admitted to the bar. This was in 1859. Before entering upon his practice—



W. E. Sparrow, Photo. THE OLD LAMSON-PHOENIX STAGE.



Old Photo. DR. ANDREW P. HAMILL.

in the same year, June 21, he married Miss Harriet E., the daughter of Rev. Peter Woodin, of Central Square, where he at once opened an office and practiced during the following ten years. By this union there were three children, Mrs. W. H. Carrier and Mrs. F. L. Smith, of Phoenix and Frank K. Avery, deceased. Mrs. Avery died in Phoenix Nov. 8, 1835. She was born in Hamblin, Oswego county, April 1, 1836. Upon taking up his residence in Phoenix, in 1809, Mr. Avery turned his attention to the promotion of several industries, besides carrying on his law practice, in which he was for years a partner with A. D. Merry. He was instrumental in establishing the Agricultural Society, the Oswego and Onondaga Insurance company, the Phoenix Knife Co. and the Phoenix Paper company, and took a prominent part in securing to the village a bank. He was an active democrat, influential in the councils of his party, and in 1883 was appointed county judge by Governor Cleveland, to fill the unexpired term of N. W. Nutting who had resigned. In 1890 he was elected district attorney for the county of Oswego, one of the few democrats to be honored with that office, and served one term. He was chosen a commissioner of the city of Syracuse to determine the damages for which the city was liable in taking Skeneateles lake for a water supply, and was made the president of the commission.



Old Photo. HOME OF THE LATE JOSEPH GILBERT.

Dr. Andrew P. Hamill was born at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1809. His parents moved to the village of Baldwinsville, N. Y., when he was a small boy. He received his early education at the village schools, and at the age of seventeen years was teaching district school in that vicinity. At the age of twenty he went to Sterling, N. Y., and began the study of medicine with his uncle Dr. Alexander Prondit, and in 1832 was graduated at the Medical College at Fairfield, N. Y. In 1833 he located at Jacksonville, N. Y., and soon secured a lucrative yet laborious practice. The first seven years of his practice he visited his patients on horseback. The roads in those days being poor and his circuit large, he spent the most of his time in the saddle.

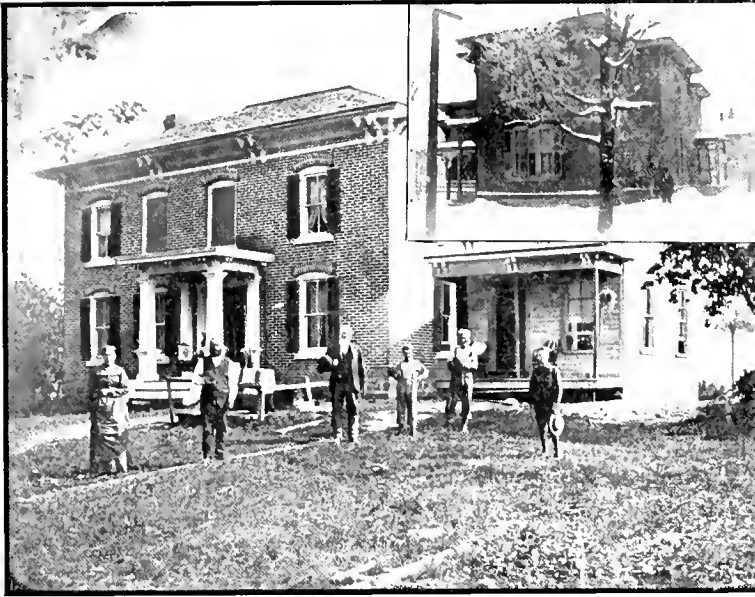
In 1835 he married Penelope Baker, the daughter of Dr. Ezra Baker, of Jacksonville, N. Y.



Old Photo. JOSEPH GILBERT.

They resided there until 1856, when they moved to Phoenix where his reputation as a successful physician had preceded him. Here he soon became the leading physician of the village and was called very frequently in consultation by other physicians in neighboring villages because of his well known medical ability. He continued in active practice until 1886 when he practically retired. Dr. Hamill died Oct. 9, 1890, and was buried at Jacksonville, beside his wife who died in 1861.

Joseph Gilbert was born July 17, 1810, at Paris now Sauquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y. His father, Allan Gilbert, moved to the town of Schroppel when he was a small boy. He secured his education in the Phoenix schools of those days. On Jan. 1, 1834, he married Louisa Haight of Clay. He commenced his business career by running a packet boat on the Erie and Oswego canals. All of his life he was interested in the shipping



Mrs. Moyer, Photo. MRS. JOHN BISHOP'S RESIDENCE.
(Old Photo.) FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN BISHOP.

business and for a number of years had an office in New York every summer. His winters were spent in Phoenix and he occupied his time superintending the building of canal boats, of which he was the owner of several which he utilized in his forwarding business to New York.

Mr. Gilbert was held in high esteem in the community for his integrity and high business ability. He was always one of the first men to furnish means or do anything to enhance the interests of the village. He built the family residence in 1849. He died from the effects of a railroad accident at Potsdam Junction, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1873. His wife survived him twenty years, dying Aug. 25, 1893.

in the rear, Mr. Hakes possesses accommodations second to no other in his line in the county. Having taken a course and been graduated at the Champion College of embalming, he holds a certificate that entitles him to rank with the best in the profession. As a member of the New York State Undertaker's and the New York State Embalmer's Associations he comes in contact with men in his profession having a wider field of work which enables him to obtain new ideas calculated to improve his methods and service. Mr. Hakes was born at Perryville, Madison Co., N. Y., March 31, 1869 and when 17 years old he entered the Canastota academy, a year later finding employ-

Fred W. Hakes, the undertaker and furniture dealer, moved to Phoenix from Canastota Oct. 15, 1895, and went into business as a member of the firm of Halbert & Hakes. In January, 1901, he bought the interest of his partner and started an entirely new business, in which he greatly enlarged the scope of the old one and added several important lines, such as carpets and general house furnishing goods. Also reaching out to extend his field in performing the last services for the dead, he procured the latest, modern apparatus commonly used by the up-to-date undertaker.

Occupying double stores and two floors in the Dean block, with stable and carriage house



F. W. HAKES, UNDERTAKER AND FURNITURE DEALER.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.
A. W. HAWKS' RESIDENCE.

G. Breed, each of whom was largely instrumental in meeting the requirements of a growing village by organizing the bank which is now nearly 31 years old. J. A. Hawks, president of the Phoenix bank, is a veteran of the civil war—serving with the 3rd N. Y. Light Artillery. For a time he was confined in Libby prison. Beside his holdings here the president has large property interests in the states of Illinois and Washington. The vice president is a retired merchant and capitalist. John C. Hutchinson at the age of 75 is still actively engaged in mercantile life. The cashier and assistant since reorganization, as now, have had entire management of the bank. Since December 1873—29 years ago—Mr. A. W. Hawks has been in active employ of the bank, holding successively the positions of clerk, bookkeeper, vice president, assistant cashier and cashier. Before engaging with the bank Mr. Hutchinson had been an enterprising and thrifty druggist.

Callimachus Lodge, No. 369, F. & A. M., was organized and held its first meeting January 16, 1856, with the following officers, who were the charter members: A. B. Simons, W. M.; J. C. Fuller, S. W.; Ira Betts, J. W.; H. B. Russ, treasurer; Samuel Allen, secretary; J. E. Simons, S. D.; Reuben Chapman, Tyler. The meetings

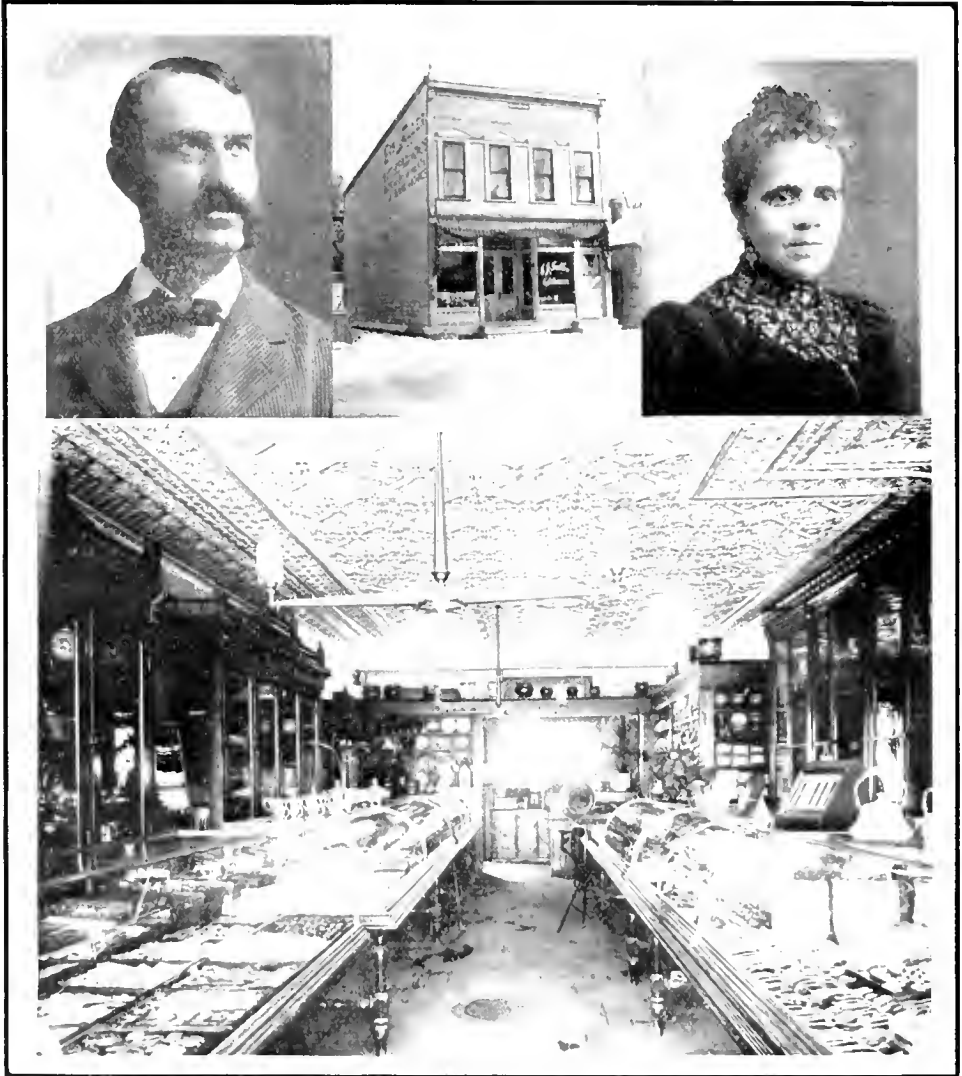
were held at Odd Fellows Hall in the third story of the building now occupied by E. C. Fitzgerald's hardware store. From there they went to the third story of the Leslie block, now occupied by R. D. Latham as a tin shop and from there to their present location in the Hutchinson block. The first proposition for membership was withdrawn on account of physical disability. The second was accepted March 19, 1856, but for some unaccountable reason the candidate did not get his "third" until Oct. 15, 1860. The third was Ambrose Gregg who was elected Sept. 10, 1856, and raised Dec. 24 the same year, being the first person raised to the "Sublime Degree." At this the annual meeting the officers named above were elected with the addition of Pardon Austin (who had affiliated from Military Lodge No. 215) who was made junior deacon and A. Gregg elected steward. Of the seven charter members not one remains. Bro. Gregg, the first member received after organization, is still alive and well and his genial smile is occasionally seen in our lodge room. There have been 288 persons raised to the "Sublime Degree" and there are now about 100 members in good standing. The lodge room is second to none in a country village of our size. It occupies the entire third floor of the Hutchinson block. The banquet hall and kitchen adjoining occupy the entire third floors of the Alvord block and the north half of the Diefendorf & Allen block. The rooms are lighted by electricity and heated by natural gas. The main hall furniture is black walnut upholstered with blue plush. The room is wainscoted in white, above which is a handsome blue ingrain paper surmounted by a wide blue and white border. It has a steel ceiling painted in tints harmonizing with the side walls and furniture. In the east is an electric "G" composed of twenty incandescent ground glass bulbs. The regular meetings are held the



Old Photo. E. G. HUTCHINSON'S RESIDENCE.

first Wednesday in each month. The officers for 1902 were: H. D. Fox, W. M.; Ira P. Betts, S. W.; Irving S. Wood, J. W.; H. A. Dygart, treasurer; Chas. W. Tubbs, secretary; Chas. F. Loomis, S. D.; Geo. C. Wood, J. D.; J. W. Dygart, tyler; E. T. Jones, S. M. C.; E. R. Sweet, J. M. C.; Rev. T. W. Harris, chaplain, R. S. Hoffman, marshal; H. C. Russ, E. C. Scott and E. R. Sweet, trustees. The past masters are: A. B. Simons, Ira Betts, W. B. Howard, H. H. Smith,

Crumb of Utica and the Syracuse School of Optics where he took a post-graduate course in 1898. He is also a member of the American Association of Opticians. The result of the work and expenditures of money which he has put into his chosen profession are shown in the fact that his patrons are people living in the adjacent towns as well as those in the village, all of whom testify to the value of his services and his skill in the treatment of their eyes.



C. J. FULLER'S JEWELRY STORE.

C. J. Fuller, Optician.

Mrs. C. J. Fuller, Engraver.

R. O. Barnes, Ira Gould, G. C. Withers, Chas. W. Hubbs, Nathan Perry, Jas. L. Breed, J. W. Loomis, Will Smith, Alfred Gould, R. D. Latham, H. C. Breed.

Charles J. Fuller, the man to whom the people of Phoenix and vicinity go when they want their eyes fitted with glasses, holds certificates of his capability from the Geneva school of Refraction where he took a course in optometry under the famous W. McCaw in 1896, and from Dr. Wm.

Mr. Fuller was born in South Granby, Oswego county, March 7, 1858. His mother died when he was five weeks old and he was given to an aunt, Mrs. A. B. Fuller by whom he was reared and educated and whose name he took. When they sold their farm in 1873, Mr. Fuller began life on his own responsibility, working by the month and attending the district school after which during a part of three years he attended the academy at Baldwinsville, in 1877 going to work for H. Howard of that village, to learn the trade



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.
J. L. DECKER'S VILLAGE HOUSE.

J. F. WING'S RESIDENCE.

of jeweler. In 1881 he came to Phoenix and rented one of the Betts stores where he did business until 1888, when he erected the store where he is now located, which is 22x50, two stories high and has light and accommodations for two stores. It is built after modern ideas with plate glass show windows steel ceiling and private offices and rooms where he keeps the apparatus and tests his patrons' eyes. The store contains all lines of jewelry including plated and the Gorham Whiting sterling silver ware, the C. Bruno musical instruments, and extensive lines of jewelry of all sorts with souvenirs as special features. He also deals in the Eastman kodak and Rochester Optical Co's, cameras and supply goods. The engraving is done by Mrs. Fuller, whose capability is shown by the fact that she took a prize in a competition with several engravers located elsewhere. She does the clock repairing and Mr. Fuller the watch work. Included in their line of business which ought not to be forgotten is that of sewing machines, Mr. Fuller having since he began, placed nearly a hundred of the Davis and New Domestic.

They were married in 1881, Mrs. Fuller, who was the daughter of Stephen Mercer of Onondaga Valley was brought up by her sister, Mrs. George Morris of Baldwinsville. They have two children, Morris L. and Harlow M. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller is a justice of the peace, elected in 1895 and again in 1908. Of the suits he has tried, one only was carried up and another settled. He has also served as assessor two terms. He is a member of the Odd Fellows with which he has been connected twenty years and the Masons. Mrs. Fuller is the secretary of the local lodge, Eastern Star.

George Collier Withers, who for many years was engaged in the cabinet and undertaking business in this village was born in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, N. Y., July 25, 1831, and in the fall of 1856 came to Phoenix and started the business on the present site of the Oliver Breed house, corner of Main and Bridge streets. Afterwards he was located on Canal street, at one time in the place now occupied by Fred Hakes and at another up stairs in the old Hansell building. When he first began business here he manufactured melodions, and it is said that his instruments were of the best kind for that day. During the several years of his busy life he had many partners among whom were E. B. Baker,

W. H. Withers, his son, Constant Chapman, Mrs. Richard Fralick and James Otts. On June 26, 1893, on account of failing health he sold out his interest—his partner at that time being Mr. Otts—to his son-in-law, Mr. E. B. Baker. His death occurred in this village Aug. 13, 1894.

He was the son of David and Elizabeth Withers and spent his early days in New York City. From

there he went to Cooperstown, Otsego county, where he married Louisa, the daughter of William and Phoebe Cooper, July 25, 1852. She was born at Cooperstown, Jan. 1, 1831. Her father and J. Fenimore Cooper, the famous novelist, were own consins. She is still living in this village with her eldest child, Mrs. E. B. Baker. From Cooperstown Mr. Withers moved to Phoenix. His marriage resulted in the birth of four children. The three who are living are Anna May (Mrs. E. B. Baker), born May 4, 1853, William H., born October 28, 1854, and Horatio Seymour, born Nov. 18, 1862, all of whom are residents of Phoenix. Emma Jane, deceased, died May 27, 1872, 14 years of age.

Mr. Withers was a respected and esteemed citizen and was repeatedly elected to positions of trust and responsibility, among which were president, trustee and assessor of the village. He was a lifelong and unswerving democrat and was among the foremost in the councils of his party. He was an enthusiastic Mason, and was active in promoting the welfare of that order. He was repeatedly advanced to preside over Callimachus lodge and Oswego River Chapter, which he did with wisdom and sagacity.

(Continued on page 74.)



GEORGE COLLIER WITHERS. LOUISA COOPER WITHERS
LLOYD COLLIER BAKER.
ANNA WITHERS BAKER. EDWIN B. BAKER.



Mrs. S. J. Moyer, Photo.
MRS. H. A. YOUNG'S RESIDENCE.

W. H. Jennings, the only exclusive boot and shoe dealer in Phoenix, began business in this village in the spring of 1886, as a partner with H. D. Merriam in the clothing trade in the building now occupied by the post office. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Jennings sold out his interest and opened a shoe store in the Sparrow block. This was then as it is now the only place of business dealing exclusively in that line, and was considered a doubtful venture until its success was demonstrated by Mr. Jennings. Trade increased to the extent that better quarters were demanded and ten years later, 1897, Mr. Jennings bought the Wolf hotel property, a two-story building on Canal street, and by remodelling the premises secured not only a commodious store with plate glass front but suites of living rooms on the second floor and in the rear for the use of tenants. In July, 1897, he moved into the new store and from that time on he has been able to give the people of the village a large and comprehensive line of foot wear.

Mr. Jennings was born in Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y., June 27, 1849. His father, Oliver

Jennings, came to this county from Connecticut, in 1816, when 16 years old and assisted in clearing land on which his father, Thomas Jennings, a farmer settled. In 1836 he married Louisa Smith who was born in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1818, and their children were Orley, Orville, Mary J., W. H., George I. and Arthur. George I. is a resident of Clifton Springs, Ontario Co., N. Y. The others reside in Palermo, with the exception of W. H.

The latter after he was thirteen years old attended school winters working on a farm summers including three terms in the Mexico academy. When 18 years old he began teaching in Palermo which continued over the period of twelve years during winter terms only. On Dec. 27, 1870 he married Angelina Ackley, of Parish, by whom there was one child, Rosa B., and who died two years after her marriage. On March 15, 1874, he married Hattie C. Morse of Hastings, a union which has been blessed with three children, Lullie L. (Mrs. Rice) of Washington, N. J., Lina C., in the Junior year at the Syracuse University and W. H. Jennings Jr.

Soon after his second marriage Mr. Jennings bought a farm in Hastings which he sold in the spring of 1882 to engage in mercantile pursuit at that village. In the spring of 1885 he sold out and went into business at Minnsville, Madison Co., N. Y., where remained until the following November, moving from that place to Phoenix. The same year he came here he bought a lot on Main street and erected the dwelling his present home. Mr. Jennings has been clerk of this town a year, justice of the peace four years and notary for 18 years. He has made a specialty of drawing up pension papers and has aided many a deserving veteran to secure a pension. He has also engaged largely in drawing up conveyances, deeds and mortgages. He is a member of the Masonic



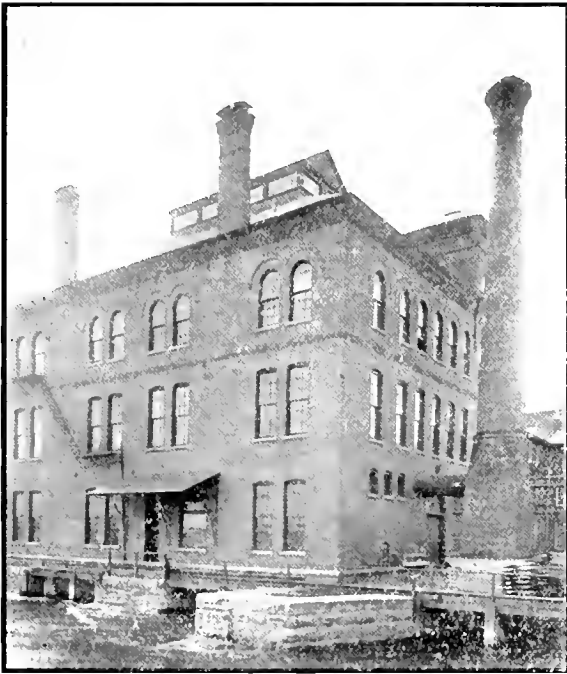
W. H. Jennings



W. H. JENNINGS' SHOE STORE.



W. H. Jennings, Jr.



DUFFEY SILK CO. BUILDING AND WATER POWER.

lodge, of which he is the secretary, of the Mac-cabees where he occupies the position of record and finance keeper and of the Tribe of Ben Hur, National Protective Legion.

The Duffey Silk Co., with mills at Fort Plain, Buffalo and Phoenix, was organized in 1892 and incorporated in 1902. The members of the company are Charles G. Duffey, Bernard Duffey, A. F. Nellis and George Duffey. A. F. Nellis, the secretary and treasurer of the company, is the resident member and manager of the Phoenix mill. The work is light, clean and healthful and employment is given to a large number of girls and boys. It is one of the bright and busy places in Phoenix and is well worth a visit, which

owing to the rule excluding visitors in the day time, can be made per arrangement almost any evening. This factory is a model for light and cleanliness. Broad, high windows and very high ceilings afford an abundance of fresh air and ventilation. The young people who work here never need to lose time. The factory runs day and night. It is a splendid place for the employment of young women as the cheerful faces of those who are here attest. It is one of the institutions which a community most highly values.

The unwinding of silk from cocoons dates back to from 1650 to 1700 B. C., when the wife of the Chinese emperor introduced silk cloth made from the filament spun by worms, for the official robes of the royal family. The Chinese guarded the secret thousands of

years and it was not until 500 A. D. that the worm was introduced in Europe. The silk worm when first hatched from the egg weighs about one one-hundredth grain. After about 30 days feasting on the mul-berry leaf followed by a fast of ten days it is supposed to be full grown, weighing about 80 or 90 grams. Its silk glands are then filled with a clear viscous fluid which upon being exposed to the air immediately hardens into a very fine silken filament which the worm spins to the length of about 3500 feet occupying about three days in this task. Then it changes to the pupa which under suitable conditions develops the moth, whose eggs in turn produce the silk worms, thereby completing the circle of evolution. The silk filament can be used only by unwinding it from the cocoon and it is doubled many times to form even the very finest threads such as are received at the mills of the Duffey Silk Co., where the threads are wound, twisted, double and reeled preparatory to being sent to the dyers, after which they are ready for the manufacturer. Four thousand worms are required to make a pound of silk. The Duffey company in the three mills uses over 6,000 pounds a week so that to supply this firm alone 24,000,000 worms are sacrificed weekly.

Driving Distances of Phoenix from points in the county in miles and tenths over most natural routes: Amboy Center 23.2; Bernhardt's Bay 29.2; Caughdenoy 6.7; Redfield Square 38; Central Square 10; Cleveland 24.3; Colosse 19.2; Constantia 18.3; Fulton 9.5; Gilbertsville 6.8; Granby Center 12.2; Hannibal 18; Hannibal Center 16.4; Hastings 16; Himmanville 8.2; Holmesville 23; Hulls Corners 15, Mexico 17.3; New Centreville 31.3; New Haven 14; Orwell village 36.3; Oswego 22; Oswego Falls 9.2; Palermo 9.9; Parish 19.1; Pulaski 27.8; Sand Bank (Altmar) 30.8; Seneca Hill 15.7; Scerila Corners 19.5; Texas 20.8; Vermillion 18.6; Volney Center 8.6; Sandy Creek 35.8; West Amboy 23.2; Williamstown 28.8.



DUFFEY SILK CO. SPINNING DEPARTMENT.



H. D. FOX.

Hiram D. Fox the proprietor of the Windsor House, bought the hotel from Lewis Ostrander and took possession in September, 1885. Since then several hundreds of dollars have been expended in enlarging and improving the property, and the character of the hotel and the manner in which it is conducted are on a plane corresponding with that of the best in the county. The building to begin with, has been raised from two to three stories. The rooms throughout are newly decorated and furnished in the best manner. A steam heating plant and hot and cold water, together with electric lights and natural gas heaters, have been installed. The office and bar are fitted up in a modern way. The opera house adjoining the hotel has also been renovated and the stage enlarged to double its former capacity, a second story corridor having been constructed to connect the stage and dressing rooms with the hotel. The cuisine and care of the rooms are under the personal direction of Mrs.

Fox whose skill and excellent management have proven indispensable. Mr. Fox, the son of John Fox, was born in Clay, Onondaga county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1833, and until he was 22 years of age he followed farming. About a year later, in May 1867, he was married to Mary Eno of Belgium by whom there are two children, John D. of Seattle, Washington, and Hortense, Mrs. Hursbolz, now living in Oswego. Leaving the farm Mr. Fox engaged in boating on the Erie canal, drawing grain from Buffalo to New York. Thus he followed for eight years, when he

and his brother-in-law, I. L. Eno started in the coal business in Phoenix which they carried on six or seven years. They then constructed in this village the passenger and freight packet, J. I. Van Doren, which Mr. Fox for seven years ran daily between Fulton and Syracuse. In May, 1887, he married Carrie E. Payne of Phoenix, and they have one son, Ira P. Fox, who is bookkeeper in a bank at Sibley, Ia. Mr. Fox is one of the democratic workers of the town who has attended county and district conventions as a delegate; and who has served two terms as assessor, four years as justice of the peace and in 1878 as supervisor of the town. He is an active member of Callimachus Lodge, No. 369, F. & A. M., with which he has been connected 20 years, having occupied the offices of Junior and Senior Warden and for the past six years that of Master.

Continued from page 71.

Edwin Boyd Baker, manufacturing machinist and contractor, has been engaged for several years in the perfection and production of various protected hardware specialties and machinery, among which is a complete line of cigar box machinery. Recently he has perfected an attachment for a hot air furnace, which by practical operation has shown that the volume of heat is increased by 25 per cent. without any additional consumption of fuel. This is one of the crowning productions of his mechanical genius which he is preparing to place in the market all over the union and which will be of incalculable value. Mr. Baker was born in Jacksonville, Onondaga county, June 23, 1853, the son of Truman and Charissa Beckworth Baker. When he was four years old his parents moved to the town of Hannibal, Oswego county, where they resided nine years, when they again became residents of Jacksonville, two years later locating on the Gilbert farm in the town of Schrippel. Then, at the age of 15 years, Edwin entered the academy in this village. In the fall of 1873 he entered the employ of A. W. Sweet & Co., casket manufacturers. On Feb. 21, 1875, he married Anna M., the daughter of George Collier Withers and the following year he went into the furniture and



THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

undertaking business with his father-in-law and brother-in-law, William H. Withers. On Jan. 1, 1880, he withdrew from the firm and entered the employ of the late Dr. Samuel Avery, making cigar boxes and cigar box machinery. During the time he was with Dr. Avery, he also filled the position of travelling salesman, visiting nearly every town of any considerable size this side of the Mississippi river and placing the machinery that was manufactured at this place. On Jan. 15, 1887, he formed a co-partnership with Charles H. Dennison and the two purchased the cigar box machinery business of Dr. Avery. They removed the plant to the building in which Mr. Baker is at present located where they continued the manufacture and sale of this machinery until April 1, 1899, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Dennison and after that carried on the business alone. On Jan. 26, 1893, he bought the interest of his father-in-law in the

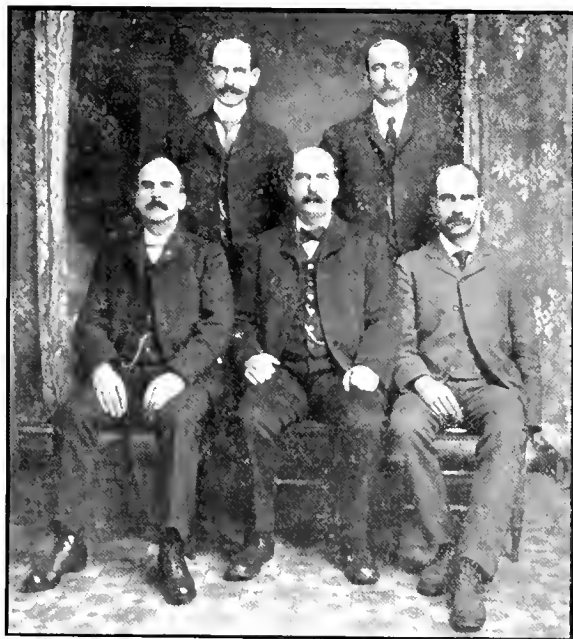
business of G. C. Withers & Co., and the firm name was then changed to Baker & Otts. He retired from the firm April 8, 1895, selling out his interest to Fred Marvin of Syracuse. During the time that he was in company with Mr. Otts he was one of the trustees of the New York state undertakers' association, taking an active part in the deliberations of that body where he represented the county association. Mr. Baker until the last administration of President Cleveland, when the party's position on the tariff question was not in accord with his own convictions, was a democrat, holding the office of town clerk in 1881 and afterwards that of assessor. He is a member of the local masonic order being the present secretary of the chapter.

Lloyd Collier, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Baker, was born in Phoenix July 7, 1877, and attended the public schools of that village. Mr. Baker has been engaged in compiling county histories and is at the present time a travelling salesman.

Frontenac Was Here in 1696 and camped on the site of the present village of Phoenix. On July 31, ascending the river with over a thousand French and five hundred savages from beyond the great lakes, Ottawa and Michimillinaek, the Marquis la Comte de Frontenac found his progress arrested at the foot of rifts over which the river tumbled for a quarter of a mile. Here were traces of Indian encampments which he was

assured by his guides were occupied twice a year by the six nations who came here for fish. A half century before, the Jesuits had found an Indian village of fishermen here. Frontenac's party consisted of four battalions of militia from Quebec, Beaufort, Three Rivers, Canada and Montreal, with two battalions of regular troops in advance and two in the rear. On the river was a flotilla of canoes carrying stores and ammunition. The Indians thronged the camp like evil birds of passage, beating the woods on all sides seeking signs of the Iroquois whom the French desired to attack and destroy. Then there were the French trappers of the interior, dressed in skins, as much to be feared as the savages. The decorated pavilions of the French commander and his officers rose from the midst of the temporary bark coverings of the militia, on high ground covered with large pines several yards from the east bank of the river. The same ground is now a beautiful residential part of

the village of Phoenix crossed north and south by Main street. The Marquis had been advised that here was to be found an abundance of fish and less than a league distant he would come to the forks in the stream [Three Rivers] where his progress might be disputed by the Oneida and Onondaga Indians. So he had ordered a halt here, encamping the advance troops under Monsieur de Callieres on the west side of the river and ordering up from the falls [Oswego] below, the rear guard under Monsieur de Vandrenil. The ascent of the river had been made with great difficulty. "It would be useless,"



OFFICERS PHOENIX BOARD OF TRADE, 1903.
 F. W. Hakes, Director H. D. Merriam, Director
 A. E. Russ, Treas. A. P. Merriam, Pres. A. C. Parker, Sec.

write the chronicler, "to attempt to describe the rapids of this river. The difficulties could not be understood, since by marching from morning until night five leagues only [from lake to falls] could be made in two days." One night was spent here in camp and on Aug. 1 the regulars were advanced up stream, with M. de Vandrenil and most of the officers at their head, being "detached beyond the river which goes to Oneida" and making "more than five leagues in roads up to the knee." Then the main body struck camp and followed. "Nothing was met during this day's march except the description of our army drawn on bark after the manner of the savages, and two bundles of cut rushes which signified that 161 men accompanied us." The battalion commanders of the troops were Sieurs de la Durantaye, de May, de Grays and Dumesnil and of the militia, Sieurs de Saint Martin, de Grandville, le Grandpere and King's At-

torney Deschambaux of Montreal. The expedition reached Onondaga lake and effected a landing without meeting the Iroquois. On the highest point of ground near the present village of Liverpool they erected a fort used as a base from which the French moved against the Onondagas and Oneidas, driving both from their villages which they destroyed, and compelling them to make peace. The army returned down the river on August 10 and 11 reaching the lake on the 12th.

The King's Daughters Society of the Congregational church consists of thirteen members: Miss Marie L. Gerhardt, president; Lula Merriam, vice president; M. Algencia Rhodes, secretary; Lena E. Patchen, treasurer; Fernie Buttes, Rhoda Hazard, Gertrude Wilson, Sarah K. Rhodes, Fanny Kalar, Eva Ostrandur, Laura Manning, Louise Manning, Huldah Candee. The society was organized in the year 1900 for the purpose of cheer-

ing the sick and aged in Phoenix by visiting and carrying fruit and flowers to them; also for relieving the poor in numerous ways, and for sending flowers to the hospitals. They bear the royal colors of purple and white; their motto "In His Name."

the junction of the Seneca, Oneida and Oswego rivers with Oneida lake described by Champlain to the east, and Salt lake to the south. The country lying between these two lakes is marked on this map "Hiriscois," intended for Iroquois. As will appear further on Champlain's own description verifies this interpretation of this map.

Champlain in 1690 had discovered and explored the lake which bears his name. Six years later, following the unbeaten tracks north of the Great Lakes he penetrated the then unknown regions westward into the country of the Hurons striking the shores of the lake bearing that name. Then he returned east accompanied by a considerable force of that nation who were then at war with the Senecas, the most western of the Five Nations of Indians. Skirting the north shores of the lakes as far as the present site of Kingston, he embarked at that point and crossed Lake Ontario, "proceeding southward," as he writes, "towards the enemies [Iroquois] country." His passage across what he



THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

1, Miss Marie Gerhardt, Leader; 2, Miss Lena Merriam, 3, Miss Huldah Candee, 4, Miss Lena Patchen, 5, Miss Rhoda Hazard, 6, Miss Gertrude Wilson, 7, Miss Eva Ostrandur, 8, Miss Sarah Rhodes, 9, Miss Fernie Butt, 10, Miss Algencia Rhodes.

ing the sick and aged in Phoenix by visiting and carrying fruit and flowers to them; also for relieving the poor in numerous ways, and for sending flowers to the hospitals. They bear the royal colors of purple and white; their motto "In His Name."

Champlain on Oswego River, 1315 That this remarkable expedition led by the French courtier Champlain when he was governor of New France in 1615, crossed the Oswego river going into the Iroquois country, and even encamped on its shores upon its return not far from, if indeed not exactly upon, the site of the present village of Phoenix, is a fact which few historians will dispute.

The authority for this statement is Champlain's map of New France, published in 1632, upon which the route he pursued is plainly traced by a dotted line. While no names appear to designate the rivers and interior lakes, the Oswego river is clearly marked connecting Lake Ontario with the chain of New York's western lakes, even showing

calls lake of the Entouhorons [Huron term for Ontario], during which he noticed "some beautiful and very large islands," he estimated to be 14 leagues [12 miles], which corresponds to the distance from Kingston to Salmon river. "We continued our journey overland," he writes, "some 27 or 30 leagues," the distance, following the dotted line on his map, from Salmon river to lake Canandaigua, where he attacked an Iroquois fort and after six days was compelled to retreat. Landing at Salmon river "the Indians concealed all of their canoes in the woods near the banks." Then the party directed their course southwesterly, traveling "four leagues over a sandy plain." They were crossing the heart of what is now Oswego county, which Champlain describes as follows: "I observed a very pleasing and fine country, watered by numerous small streams, and two little rivers which empty into the said lake [Little Salmon and Grindstone creek. Had he landed north of Salmon river he would have crossed more rivers worthy of mention]; and a number of ponds and

prairies where there was an infinite quantity of of game, a great many vines, and five trees, vast numbers of chestnuts, the fruit of which was yet in the shell. It is quite small and well flavored." He evidently refers to beechnuts [unknown to Europeans] a large quantity of which were once found in Oswego county. It was in September, 1615, that he reached and crossed the Oswego river. He writes that he "traversed one river issuing from a lake which empties into that of the Entonhonorons" [plainly Oneida lake] which he writes "is 25 to 30 leagues in extent, with many beautiful islands and is the Iroquois fishing ground, fish being in abundance there."

Some historians have located the fort he attacked in the Oneidas' country, others in that of the

camp. The next day they reached Salmon river and embarked for Canada.

Alpha Theta is a literary society among the young ladies of the High school. Only those who have completed the first year's work are eligible. The society was organized in the fall of 1900 for the purpose of promoting the social interests of the school and to help its members along literary lines. One of the great benefits is that most essential acquirements, self-possession when one is called upon to speak in public. The programs consist of debates, plays, recitations, essays, charades, music, etc. The society entertains the young people of the village several times a year.



ALPHA THETA SOCIETY, PHOENIX HIGH SCHOOL.

1, Francis Ash, President; 2, Lena Patchen, Vice-President; 3, Blanche Sweet, Secretary; 4, Nora Regan, Treasurer; 5, Sarah Rhodes; 6, Florence House; 7, Gertrude Wilson; 8, Ethel Walters; 9, Winifred Smith; 10, Lucy Butts; 11, Martha Sweet; 12, Mary Pendergast; 13, Ethel Butts; 14, Edna Corey; 15, Fern Butts; 16, Lena Morriam; 17, Anna Andrews; 18, Louise Vickory; 19, Nova Drury; 20, Rhoda Hazard; 21, Jessie Butts; 22, Emma Pendergast; 23, Anna Paul; 24, Bossie Gregg; 25, Carrie Denton; 26, Goldie Cathcart; 27, Algeria Rhodes; 28, Lois Hawks; 29, Minnie Johnson; 30, Jennie VanDusen; 31, May Gregg; 32, Sattie Huntley.

Onondagas'. After studying his map no one can reach such conclusion except on the theory that he has incorrectly located the lakes which he passed, a theory not tenable since he properly locates both Oneida and Onondaga lakes and marks the course he followed as leading westward beyond the chain of Western New York lakes.

On the 16th of October, being unable to capture the fort he started back, badly wounded and carried most of the distance in baskets made by the Indians. Retracing its course to the Oswego river which was reached on the 18th in a blinding snow storm, "the snow melting," he writes, "as fast as it fell," the party crossed the stream and went into camp. This must have been right here where Phoenix is now located, and where the Jesuits and other parties of the French years after made their

The officers are Francis Ash, president; Lena Patchen, vice president; Blanche Sweet, secretary.

The Post Office was established Jan. 20, 1830, with Seth W. Burke as postmaster. His successors were: Joshua M. Rice, appointed July 3, 1841; Joseph B. Brown, Dec. 19, 1844; Edward Baxter, Dec. 14, 1848; Joshua M. Rice, June 9, 1849; Wilburn Hale, May 16, 1853; Uziath Conger, May 21, 1855; Andrew Baird, Dec. 11, 1855; Francis David, June 2, 1856; Joseph Hanchett, March 12, 1861; Davis Conger, May 10, 1869; C. E. Hutchinson, Nov. 28, 1871; H. A. Dyger, April 21, 1874; Fred W. Alvord, Sept. 21, 1885; J. M. Williams, June 21, 1889; Frank K. Avery, Feb. 21, 1895; A. P. Merriam, May 10, 1898; reappointed June 12, 1902.



MRS. JANE GILLETTE MERRIAM. ALLEN MERRIAM.

Allen Merriam was born in Delaware county, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1823. In his younger years his parents, Harvey and Polly Merriam descendants of the original English family of Merriams who settled in Connecticut, moved to Cicero, Onondaga county, which was the home of Allen Merriam until the fall of 1845 when he went to Clifford, N. Y., to engage in mercantile business which from 1861 to that time he had been carrying on in Cicero. He engaged in a prosperous business at Clifford for upwards of twenty years and then sold out to his son-in-law, Mr. Frank Young, afterwards living a retired life at Clifford, with the exception of a year and a half at Phoenix, until his death, which occurred May 9, 1900. He was a great reader, especially of occult and scientific works and was naturally of a modest and retiring disposition but fearless in advocating what he thought was right. His integrity was never questioned and he enjoyed the esteem of all. On Sept. 1, 1851, he married Jane S. Gillette who gave him nine children, eight of whom are living. Mrs. Celinda M. Young of Clifford, N. Y., Mrs. Ida J. Moore of Palermo, N. Y., Mrs. Belle P. Jennings of Clifton Springs, N. Y., Albert P. and Herman D. of Phoenix, N. Y., Watson H. of Pennellville, N. Y., William D. of Syracuse, N. Y., and Edward A. of Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Allen Merriam, a woman of high character, strongly devoted to her family and ever ready to assist the sick and needy, had a large circle of friends who found her a true friend, prompt to respond to many calls night and day, and a skillful nurse. She was the daughter of Watson and Millicent Gillette and was born in Cicero, N. Y., March 18, 1833. Her death

occurred April 28, 1902, and she was laid to rest beside her husband in Phoenix Rural cemetery.

Albert P. Merriam, the postmaster of Phoenix, appointed by President McKinley May 10, 1898, and reappointed by President Roosevelt June 12, 1902, is also president of the Phoenix Board of Trade, two years ago elected to that position in recognition of his public spirit and zeal in behalf of local growth and improvement; and on Dec. 16, 1902, re-elected because of his liberal contribution of personal effort to secure new industries for Phoenix. He was born in Cicero, Onondaga Co., Sept. 6, 1853, and was twelve years old when his parents, Allen and Jane Merriam, moved to Clifford, N. Y. In the spring of 1876 he went to Mexico, N. Y., to learn cheese making and two years later returned to Clifford and there built a factory which he conducted five years, selling it to his brother Watson H. at the time he came to Phoenix, in the spring of 1883. Then he bought the Phoenix cheese factory which he has since managed with success. Mr. Merriam served as village trustee 1889-90 and was president of the village in 1895. In 1892-5 he represented the town of Schreppel on the board of supervisors and made an enviable record in his work as legislator, especially in exercising his influence for economy in public expenditures. On Sept. 6, 1875, Mr. Merriam was married to Emogene, the daughter of Sylvester Auringer, an old resident of Palermo who lost his life in the battle of Gettysburgh. Her maternal grandfather was Garrett Blankman, an old sea captain from Holland who finally became one of the early settlers in Oswego county. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam have

MRS. EMOGENE AURINGER MERRIAM. ALBERT P. MERRIAM.
A. W. MERRIAM.



HERMAN D. MERRIAM.

one son, A. W. Merriam who is engaged as a traveling salesman.

Herman D. Merriam, the well known Phoenix clothier who has carried on that business continuously in this village since April 1, 1884, when he came here to make it his home, was for the five years prior to that time a teacher, coming here from Oswego Falls where he was principal of the graded school. Thus it was that he acquired the more than ordinary knowledge respecting school methods which has been of service to the present board of education, of which he is a member. Mr. Merriam from the beginning, has taken an interest in such matters as in his opinion would promote the growth of the community and subsequently being chosen as one of the directors of the Board of Trade has shared with the others the work of pressing the claims of the village upon outside capital. He served as village trustee from March 1900 to March 1902. Mr. Merriam was born in Cicero, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1860, and his early school days were in attendance at district and select schools, he completing his studies in the Mexico academy. On Feb. 12, 1885 he was married to Leah M. Sweet and they have one son and a daughter, Wayne and Leah, both attending the public school here.

The Junior Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church of Phoenix received its charter May 19, 1893. Mrs. Wesley Mason was

the efficient superintendent for several years. She was succeeded by Mrs. D. W. Hooker. The present officers are: Superintendent, Mrs. H. S. Southal; president, Ralph Young; first vice president, Lloyd Jones; second vice president, Marguerite Gregg; third vice president, Ella Gutlioph; fourth vice president, June Lindsley; secretary, Gerald Gregg; treasurer, Jessie Butts; librarian, Ruth Thompson. The society numbers about twenty-five. The regular devotional meeting is held on Sunday afternoons at four o'clock.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.—

On May 18, 1888, through the efforts of Miss A. F. Noble, city missionary of Syracuse, a society to be known as the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of Phoenix M. E. church was organized with Mrs. Silas Ball, president; Mrs. A. W. Hawks, first vice president; Mrs. Robert Simpson, second vice president; Mrs. Wm. Joslyn, third vice president; Mrs. F. H. Fox, recording and corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Mary Breed, treasurer. This society continued for nearly two years when it lapsed. On May 12, 1895, through the influence of the pastor Rev. Wesley Mason, Mrs. Easter secretary of the C. N. Y. Conference W. F. M. S. occupied the pulpit during the morning service after which she reorganized the present society with Mrs. W. Mason, president, and thirty-four members. This society still exists with growing interest and increased numbers. The present officers are: Miss Ella Gregg, president; Mrs. H. S. Southal, first vice president; Mrs. A. W. Hawks, second vice president; Mrs. T. C. Taggart, recording secretary; Mrs. J. Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. J. Fuller, treasurer.

The First Wedding in Schreppel was that of Joseph Lamanier and Sally, the daughter of David Winter, which occurred the year they came here, 1807. A justice of the peace from Onondaga tied the knot. Learning that he had no authority to act he the next day got the couple to cross the river into Onondaga county where he again performed the ceremony.



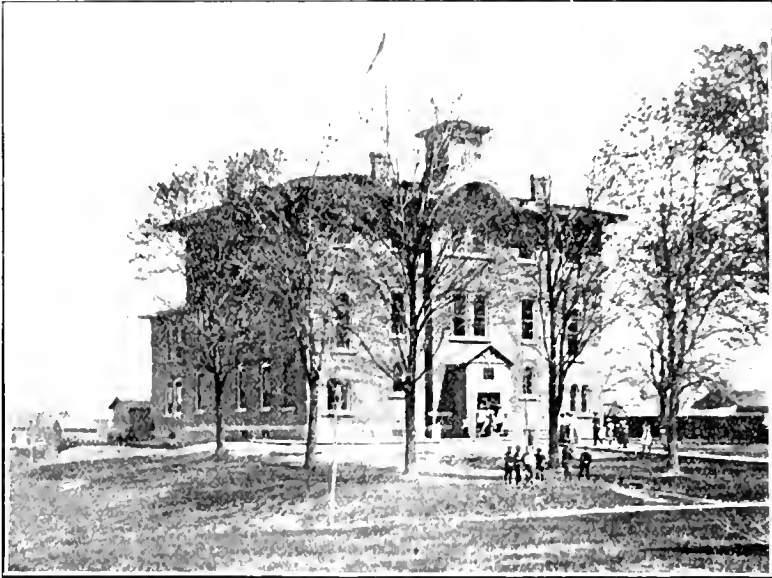
H. D. MERRIAM'S CLOTHING STORE.

The Union Free and High School of Phoenix is one of the leading educational institutions of Oswego county, having a competent faculty and a board of education comprising the business men of the village who are especially interested in giving to Phoenix and vicinity the best facilities for instructing the youth in all branches of secondary instruction. The school has seven teachers in the grades and six doing high school work. The board consists of H. S. Van Wormer, president, and O. M. Reilly, H. D. Merriam, A. W. Hawkes, W. H. Murphy and E. A. Tabor. The secretary, F. M. Pierce, and treasurer, E. G. Hutchinson, are not members. The members of the board are each chosen for the term of three years, two going out every third year.

The faculty for 1902-3 is as follows: J. Schuyler Fox, A. B., Principal, Brown University, Latin and science; Ruth L. Ward, A. B., Preceptress, Syracuse University, English and mathematics; Gertrude M. Walker, Albany Normal College,

The library contains about a thousand dollars worth of books and the laboratories apparatus of about the same value.

A training class is being maintained in the school with excellent results, the demand for its graduates to be employed as teachers being greater than the supply. The course in the high school department is outlined to meet the requirements of the regents of the university, the basis of graduation being the academic diploma of the Regents which is granted upon the completion of the required courses of study. These are so arranged as to fully prepare students for college and normal school. The faculty gives due attention to the selection of studies for the student who desires to complete his education here and at once enter upon a practical business life. The work of drawing and writing in all departments of the school is under the supervision of an experienced teacher who gives her entire time and attention to that subject. The opportunity is here given to the student to pursue Greek and Latin four years



THE PHOENIX UNION FREE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

history and modern languages; Adelaide E. Launt, Boston Art School, drawing and penmanship; Vera H. Beman, A. B., Syracuse University, United States history, civics and physical geography; Mary Dugan, Albany Normal College, Teachers' Training Class. Grammar Department: Minnie Jones, Potsdam Normal School, Senior Intermediate; Alice C. Kitts, Potsdam Normal; E. May Gregg, Assistant, Phoenix Training Class. Junior Intermediate: Isabel N. Williams, Cortland Normal; Eva M. Kimball, Assistant, Phoenix Training Class. Senior Primary: Grace A. Hubbard, Oswego Normal. Junior Primary: Cecile E. Smith, Phoenix Training Class.

From the time the present school was organized it has been the policy of the members of the several boards, and the taxpayers, to spare no means for bringing the institution up to the highest standard, and to bring in a large attendance from out of the district, for which purpose all of the latest appliances have been obtained as fast as the means at the disposal of the Boards warranted.

each and German, English, History and mathematics three years each, together with the regular high school work in the different sciences.

The building, constructed in 1862, is a three-story brick structure equipped with new and modern school furniture, heated with a combination plant of steam and hot air and ventilated in a perfect manner by a system recently installed. In 1881, at the cost of about \$5,000, an addition was erected in the rear so as to accommodate all of the departments on two floors, saving a good deal of climbing stairs. This has left ample accommodations for a gymnasium or additional laboratories on the third floor as may be desired. The ground floor rooms are devoted to the grades and on the second floor are the high school proper, the principal's office and the laboratories. The library and four recitation rooms occupy the second floor of the wing. The board and faculty, appreciating the value of pleasant and attractive surroundings for the scholars, are elaborating the plan of beautifying the interior with mural deco-



THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

W. H. Murphy, F. M. Pierce, E. A. Tabor, H. D. Merriam.
O. M. Reilly, H. S. VanWormer, President, A. W. Hawks.

rations as financial conditions permit appropriations for that purpose.

The first school in Phoenix of which there is a record was in 1827, which was taught by Miss Alvia Knapp. The building occupied the present site of H. D. Wood's residence. About 1810 or '44 two districts, comprised in whole or part in the village, and divided by Bridge street were organized early in the history of the village. Miss Payne taught select school on the second floor of what is now A. E. Russ's store. By special enactment of the legislature, April 19, 1865, the Phoenix Union Free school was formed taking in both old districts, and this law named the following as the first board of education: Enoch S. Brooks, Alfred Morton, J. N. Gillis, Edmund Merry, M. S. Cashman and Gouverneur M. Sweet. William B. Howard was the first principal. His successors were B. F. Stanley, B. G. Clapp, A. J. Robb, Robert Simpson, D. A. Preston, Albert W. Dyke and E. J. Howe. The first librarian was Samuel C. Putnam who was succeeded by his widow. Successive boards of education have included many prominent men in the village among whom are E. C. Fitzgerald, Dr. Conger, Ira Betts, Addison Sweet, Biram Fox, E. G. Hutch-

inson, C. W. Avery, Dr. J. Hamil, C. F. Loomis, M. C. Murgittroyd, N. J. Pendergast, G. G. Breed, T. Gilbert, E. H. Hastings, H. C. Breed, Dr. W. H. Rice, W. J. Dongail, H. D. Wood, Samuel Flynn, John O'Brien, F. K. Avery and F. David.

The law [of 1865] under which the school was established imposed upon the first board the duty of establishing and organizing "a classical school to be known by the name of the Phoenix Academy." The academic department was organized and accepted by the state regents Nov. 23, 1875, under the name of the Phoenix Union School and Academy. In 1901 the legislature passed an act, Chap. 236, by which the school became Union Free school, Dist. No 1, under the provisions of the consolidated school law of the state.

Salary of State Officers. - Governor \$10,000, lieutenant-governor \$5,000; secretary of state \$5,000; comptroller \$6,000; state treasurer \$5,000; attorney general \$5,000; state engineer and surveyor \$5,000; superintendent of public instruction \$5,000; superintendent of public works \$6,000; superintendent of insurance \$7,000; superintendent



FACULTY PHOENIX UNION FREE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

1, J. Schuyler Fox, Principal; 2, Miss Mary Dugan, Training Class; 3, Miss Ruth L. Ward, Preceptress; 4, Miss Gertrude M. Walker, Assistant Preceptress; 5, Miss Vera H. Beaman, Assistant Preceptress and Librarian; 6, Miss Adelaide E. Lunt, Drawing and Writing; 7, Miss Minnie Jones, 5th and 8th Grade; 8, Miss Alice C. Kitts, 5th and 6th Grade; 9, Miss Isabel N. Williams, 3d and 4th Grade; 10, Miss Grace A. Hubbard, 1st and 2nd Grade; 11, Mrs. Gerelle E. Smith, Kindergarten; 12, Miss E. May Gregg, Assistant 5th and 6th Grade; 13, Miss B. Eva Kimball, Assistant 3d and 4th Grade.

ent of banks, \$7,000; superintendent of prisons \$6,000; excise commissioner \$5,000; state charity commissioners, \$10 per day actual duties (limited to \$500); superintendent of state prisons, \$6,000; railroad commissioner \$8,000; judge of court of claims, \$5,000; tax commissioner \$2,500; commissioner of agriculture, \$1,000; commissioner of fisheries and game, \$2,500 (president \$3,000); state factory inspector \$3,000; labor arbitrator \$3,000; civil service commissioner \$2,000; commissioner of labor statistics \$3,000.

Indian Village; Traces.—Mr. W. W. Meredith of Euclid writes as follows:—"In response to your request for information of Indian villages on the Oneida river, my only knowledge is that of personal observation. I have located several Indian villages or camps along the Oneida river from Brewerton to Three River Point. The largest of these is at Candee Hill. From their size and the depth of burnt ground and stone they must have been permanent villages. There are other reasons for that supposition. From this point it is but a mile and a half to the Oswego river along which as we know the Indians were continually traveling from place to place. Besides, this place furnished a good location for a camping ground, being protected from the west winds by the hills and from the north winds by a dense swamp. Also at this point the river can be seen a long distance both up and down stream. As the river here is quite shallow and two large creeks empty into it a short distance above, it was the best fishing ground on the Oneida. There are extensive huckleberry marshes in this vicinity and Indians were great lovers of berries."

The Oswego Rum Traffic (1754) by traders in the middle of the eighteenth century had become so considerable that great quantities were carried on batteaux over the Mohawk river Oneida lake and Oswego river route from Albany to the frontier trading posts. This occasioned great trouble with the Indians which is described in a remonstrance dated Oswego June 1, 1751, to which 47 names were signed and sent to Albany; viz: "In passing the Mohawks and Canajohary castles the Indians board our batteaux with axes, knives, etc., and by force take what rum they think proper hooping and yelping as though they

gloried in their depredations and threatening murder to any that oppose them; and on our arrival at the great carrying place, the Oneida Indians force our goods from us at pleasure to carry over, and not content with making us pay a most exorbitant price for each freight but rob us of our rum, stores and other goods with a great deal of invective threatening language, and are generally so numerous that we are obliged to submit to those impositions or run the risk of being murdered and robbed of everything we have; and to put their schemes the better in execution they force away the high Germans who generally attend with their horses, that we may be under the necessity of employing them and paying whatever they please to demand."

First Lords of the Soil.—Cadwallader Colden in his history of the Five Nations speaks of them as a "poor and generally called barbarous people, bred under the darkest ignorance; and yet a bright and noble genius shines from in under these black clouds. None of the greatest Roman heroes have discovered a greater love to their country, or a greater contempt of death than these people, called barbarians, have done when liberty came in competition. Indeed, I think our Indians have outdone the Romans in this particular. If sent with any message, though it demand the greatest dispatch, or though they bring intelligence of any imminent danger, they never tell it at their first approach, but sit down for a minute or two, at least, in silence to reflect before they speak, that they may not show any degree of surprise or fear. Every sudden repartee in a public treaty leaves with them an impression of a tight inconsiderate mind; but in private conversation they use and are delighted with brisk, witty answers."

Three Rivers in 1790.—In the last ten years of the eighteenth century Three Rivers was the junction of the great channels of traffic through the state. A writer thus describes this route: "The outlets of Seneca lake, Canadarqua lake and Mudcreek join together and form the Seneca river. * * * At Three River Point it is met by the outlet of Oneida lake, and after passing Oneida lake the boats ascend Mud [Wood] creek, from which there is a canal to unite its water with the Mohawk river. * * * Considerable quantities of flour, potash and salt, are every year sent down

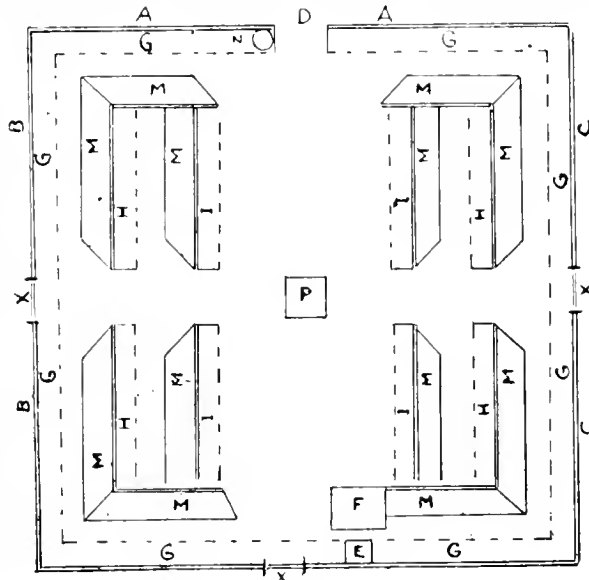
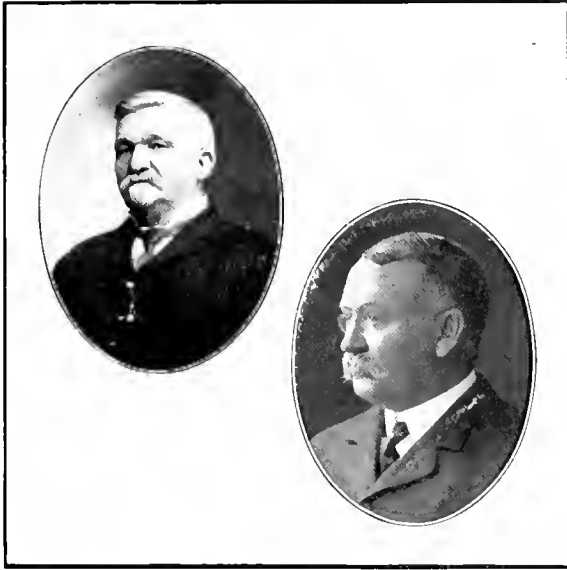


DIAGRAM OF FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN PHOENIX

[This building stood on the ground now occupied by H. D. Wood's residence.—The above diagram was drawn from its description in an old gazetteer.]

A, Main street; B, North side; C, East side; D, entrance; E, schoolmaster's seat; F, schoolmaster's desk; G, seat fastened to the wall running around the four sides, used by the oldest scholars; H, seats for the next youngest scholars; I, seats for the youngest scholars, without desks; M, scholars' plain board desks; N, water pail; P, stove; X, windows; dotted lines enclose seats, full lines enclose desks.



JOHN O'BRIEN.

M. C. MURGITTROYD.

by this navigation. In the beginning of the settlement of this country families moving in these boats [made to carry tons] suffered much from want of shelter in the night. Salt was for years carried to Three River where it was transhipped north, east or west by water.

The Oswego River Paper Mills, where are manufactured tissue paper in reams and cut into toilet rolls, were built in 1889 by Edmund Merry, John O'Brien and M. C. Murgittroyd. The former is now dead, but his estate, together with Mrs. J. O'Brien and M. C. Murgittroyd are the owners of the mills and business. Mr. Murgittroyd is the active business manager. What was at first the production of tissue paper in reams developed a few years ago, into the cutting of the paper into toilet rolls which today constitutes the main part of the production, sold and shipped in large quantities to jobbers in all parts of the United States from Maine to California. The plant, representing an investment of \$50,000, comprises a three story building with additions, 140 feet long and 44 feet wide, equipped with all modern machinery and standing on the west bank of the river, where it commands one-fourth of the water power of the river and where there is room and power enough to build another mill of the same dimensions. The present structure has the capacity for turning out in manufactured rolls two and a half tons of paper a day. Under the personal

attention of Mr. Murgittroyd the business has steadily expanded until at the present time the mill is run nearly to its full capacity. The structure is designed after modern plans and is equipped with electric light. Owing to the great amount of orders received daily as well as the nature of the plant the machinery is run day and night. The styles of goods manufactured comprehend the best of the line including a number of brands produced by this mill alone. Mr. Murgittroyd, to whose business ability the success of the plant is due, was in the earlier years of his life a merchant at Meridan, Cayuga Co., N. Y., who came to Phoenix for the express purpose of taking a part ownership of the plant and handling the business.

John O'Brien was born in Cork, Ireland, April 27, 1840. When he was 13 years old his parents came to this country and lived in New York awhile. They then moved to California and Mr. O'Brien in 1855 located in Syracuse where he learned the trade of harness maker, residing in that place until 1860, during the summer of which year he lived in Troy and in the autumn following moved to Springfield, Mass. From the spring of 1861 to the summer of 1863 he was employed in the arsenal at Watervliet and during the ensuing two years, from 1863 to 1865 was in the arsenal at Washington. On April 3, 1867, he married Josephine, the daughter of W. Bailey, at Caughdenoy, Oswego Co., where for ten years he was postmaster. In 1875 he moved onto a farm in the town of Schroepel and followed farming until 1884 when he took up his residence in Phoenix. After locating here he built the Phoenix foundry which he still carries on. For the past 25 years Mr. O'Brien has practiced as a pension claim agent and is still in active practice in that line, having been very successful.

In 1887 he was elected supervisor and held that office five years. He has served as justice of the

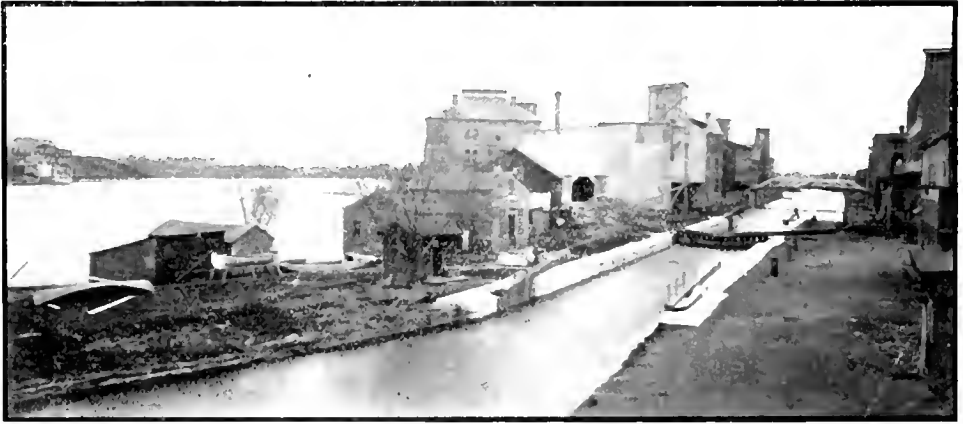


THE OSWEGO RIVER PAPER MILL.

peace four years. Mr. O'Brien is an active councillor in the democratic party of Oswego county and is the chairman of the county committee of which he has served as secretary two or three years. He is a member of several fraternal societies in which he is quite active. His son, Robert E., is assistant superintendent in the Oswego River Paper Mill.

The Roosevelt Patent was granted by the state to John and Nicholas Roosevelt in Aug. 1791. It contained 500,000 acres and the price paid was 77,083 pounds, 6 shillings and 8 pence. The tract was then described as being bounded northerly by the Alexander Macomb purchase, easterly by Goddard's patent and Canada creek, southerly by Wood creek, the Oneida lake and Onondaga (On-ida) river and westerly by the Onondaga (Oswego) river and Lake Ontario. The islands lying off-shore ["in front"] of the patent were to be included at 3 shillings and 4 penny for each acre. The boundary line began at the mouth of the Salmon river and ran southeast, generally north of the stream and east of Almar village;

into the new town of Mexico. Then the settlers began to come in from the east, tramping along beside the ox teams which they usually employed to bring along such household necessaries and implements as could not be dispensed with. Leaving Fort Stanwix for the north they plunged into the woods and after 18 miles journeying reached the little hamlet of Camden. There they entered a mere path through the woods and traveling nine miles without seeing any habitation crossed the Salmon river at Redfield, a small collection of huts, where they were offered land at \$3 an acre. The "new road" opened up to the lake in the summer of 1802, invited them to proceed through a stretch of 25 miles of heavy timber, where they had the whole of the eastern end of Lake Ontario at their disposal the land of promise. There a "manua" in the wilderness fed them merely by gathering it during the season—berries, currants, nuts. A writer who visited that section in 1802 writes that "there were found growing wild in great plenty hops, grapes, cranberries, plums, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, plantain, sarsaparilla, English par-



Lensed by C. J. Fuller.

THE OSWEGO CANAL AND LOCK AT PHOENIX.

Since this picture was taken large manufacturing buildings have been erected between the canal and the river which is at the left of the picture. The business street of the village runs at the right hand parallel with the canal and river.

thence followed the northern line of Oneida county to Fish Creek; thence to Canada creek and Wood Creek; thence along the north shore of Oneida lake and river; along the east shore Oswego river and the south shore of Lake Ontario, comprising two-thirds of Oswego county and a third of Oneida county.

Pioneers in Oswego County in 1800 did not necessarily suffer from lack of sustenance. The road was long and arduous but led into a land of plenty abundant in wild berries and fruits. The traders and settlers then came in from the south, Three Rivers being the only gateway whether their course was by water or land. Passing through Oneida Lake by craft with sail or drawn by horses, and down the Oneida river to Three River Point, there they found batteaux being freighted to descend to Lake Ontario or ascend the Seneca river to the great west beyond that lake. In traveling by land they followed a mere track skirting the water route.

Two years later a rough road was opened from Camden to Redfield and then on to Lake Ontario

sley, French sorrel, peppermint, common mint, catnip, thorn apples, Indian corn, potatoes, oats and flax. Peas, beans and all kinds of production grow rank."

Oswego is a corruption of Ochouegen (Ochuegen), the original name given to the locality now occupied by the city of Oswego by the Iroquois Indians. At the foot of the bluffs on both sides of the river the Indians pitched their lodges and drew in large quantities of fish. There they exchanged goods or met in treaty with the tribes from the north of Lake Ontario; and later, after the French had found their way up the St. Lawrence river from the sea to the lake and had sought the villages of the Iroquois, they came to this point whence they could follow the river, when it was found to accord better with their plans not to ask for Iroquois guide. Ochouegen, pronounced in the Indian guttural gave to the French the term Chouyen, which was the name they used for that locality. The English, however, caught the entirely different pronunciation, Oswego. The river itself did not bear that name.



PHOENIX TOILET AND PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.
Office Building and Toilet Paper Mill

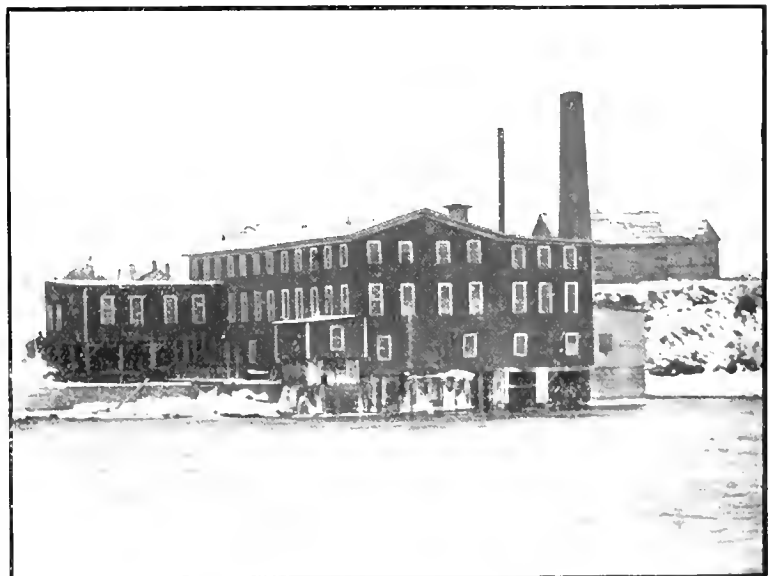
but rather it was Onontogwe which the English finally pronounced Onondaga.

The Phoenix Toilet and Paper Manufacturing Company was established in 1875 under the name of the Phoenix Paper Manufacturing company which was founded by the late Judge Avery and a partner named John Waugh, late of the Granby Paper Mills at Fulton. They erected a building on the west side of the river, the structure which is now one of the two buildings occupied by the present company. Mr. Waugh soon after retired, selling out his interest to Mr. H. D. Wood, a practical man in the business, who together with Mr. R. S. Hoffman today practically own all of the stock of the company. Judge Avery later on sold out to George B. Davis, who in turn sold to George Wells, now of the Victoria Paper Mills of Fulton. The latter was succeeded first by George Palmer, next by W. H. Hoffman and finally by R. S. Hoffman. Then followed the incorporation which was effected in 1895. In the following year 1896 it was decided to greatly enlarge the scope of the industry and the company purchased the large, three-story building on the east side of the river owned by the Phoenix Toilet Paper company which it equipped exclusively with machinery for manufacturing toilet paper. This building is 50x125 feet, with ample dockage on the canal and is equipped with all modern improvements. The company has its

offices here, too, as being the best arranged and most convenient. The building across the river which is the place where the paper is manufactured—the paper mill—is 100 x125 feet, three-stories high, having been from the beginning several times enlarged. Both are equipped with steam and water power and with electric lights and automatic sprinklers. The two water powers owned by the company, one on each side of the river, represent an aggregate of 600 horse power. Up to the time the company purchased the new building it had manufactured only ream tissue paper, but now the demand for its toilet productions has swelled to such proportions that it had

to give up the first altogether; and had in addition to its own plant secured the output of the Sarquoit mills. The capitalization of the company is \$100,000, fully paid up. The officers are W. H. Hoffman, president; H. D. Wood, vice president; R. S. Hoffman, secretary and treasurer; Irving S. Wood, bookkeeper. The amount of the business done yearly is \$150,000; the amount of daily production is about 150 cases of toilet paper, or equivalent to about \$500 a day, the mills running seven days in the week and shutting down once or twice a year for repairs.

The product is all sold by correspondence and it goes all over the United States, Mexico, Cuba and Europe and is sold principally to paper jobbers. This ranks second or third largest of the toilet paper manufacturing concerns in the country.



THE PHOENIX TOILET AND PAPER MANUFACTURING CO. The Paper Mill.



C. E. BABCOCK'S MEAT MARKET

employing altogether about 75 hands. Its product is accepted by the trade as the best quality of toilet paper put on the market. Messrs. Wood and Hoffman have demonstrated the value of energy and good business management which they have introduced in this enterprise, in pushing it to remarkable success, the former one of the most practical men in the business being in charge of the mechanical end and Mr. Hoffman having control of the correspondence and financial part of the business, he being especially fitted for that end of the work through his experience with the Standard Oil Company before coming here.

"Pathfinder," the hero frontiersman of the American novelist Cooper, is first introduced to the reader only two or three miles below Phoenix, where "Maguel" the Mable Dunning of that story, while being escorted to the fort at Oswego by Arrowhead the Tuscarora, and her uncle Charles Cap, first meets the title character La Longue Carabine, Hawkeye, Pathfinder and his companion Big Serpent, the Delaware. Both parties with a small retinue meet in a vast expanse of wilderness, brought together by "signs" of each others presence. The girl and her companions came "up" from Albany while Pathfinder has followed the Oswego and Scholard trail. Being convinced that their safety lies in reaching the river they join forces and, threading the trackless forest, are soon embarked in their canoes, with flanking parties beating the woods. Cooper, who spent some

of his early years in this county and whose "Pathfinder" is framed with accurate descriptions of localities, says of the spot where the party took to the boats: "The Oswego [river] just at this place was a deep, dark stream of no great width, its still gloomy looking current winding its way among overhanging trees, which in particular spots, almost shut out the light of heavens." Gliding down stream they soon reach the falls where through a natural chute which Cooper says is worn out of the cliffs in mid-stream the party "shoot the rapids." The rest of the story is laid at the lake.

The Oswego River is the outlet for the waters

of eleven lakes in New York state, which pour into its channel both from the east and the west, through, respectively the Oneida and Seneca rivers, giving the name Three Rivers to the locality where they unite. The lakes are Canandaigua, Crooked, Seneca, Cayuga, Fish, Otiseo, Cross, Owaseo, Skaneateles, Onondaga and Oneida. The river but 24 miles in length, from its junction with the other two to Lake Ontario, has a total fall of 121 feet, 97 feet of which is on the stretch of less than 12 miles of river emptying into the lake, including the Oswego Falls where the water drops 40 feet. An area of 7,000 square miles is drained by this river, which has the greatest width of not more than 800 feet.

Early Steamboats on Oneida lake had side wheels. There were four pretty well known, the



A SNOW TUNNEL DURING A HEAVY FALL OF SNOW THIRTY YEARS AGO

Onondaga, the Oswego, the Madison and the Oneida. The Madison was finally taken to New York where it was used many years towing in the harbor. The Oswego was the last one that was used, being changed to the Manhattan under which name it was run as an excursion boat and freighter. The first excursion party who chartered it was a company of young men, who took their party aboard at the head of Oneida bend and went to Three Rivers. George Hawley now living in Syracuse suggested the excursion on this boat of the farmers of Central New York, the first of regular annual excursions they hold every year.

Three Rivers Fort. On the east side of the Oswego river near its junction with the Oneida (though not generally known or scarcely mentioned in history) there was erected in the spring of 1756 a square fort or redoubt, about 20 square yards in line of defence and provided with four bastions. On the inside were three log store-houses. It was one of a chain of temporary fortifications or stations which Col. Bradstreet threw up in his rear at the time he engaged in the expedition against the French at Niagara. Coming from Albany he found Gen. Stanwix erecting a fort at "the Oneida carrying place" (Rome). Landing at Three Rivers he threw up these works and left a small guard. Reaching Oswego Falls he threw up another work of the same kind, then proceeded to Oswego. He had simply provided a line of communication extending through a country then swarming with enemies—the French and Indians.

An Emigrant in Oswego, 1828.—Some observations from a letter dated Constantia, Dec. 2, 1828, to the children in old England, will be interesting as showing what Oswego county was in that day: "We can buy good land for 18 shillings per acre; but buying land is not one-quarter part [of our troubles], for the land is as full of trees as your woods are of stumps; and they are from 4 to 10 rods long, and from 1 to 5 feet through them. * * * You may buy beef for 1d per pound and mutton the same; salt butter 7d, cheese 3d, tea 1s. 6d, sugar 7d, candles 7d and soap 7d per pound. Wheat brings 4s, 6d, and corn and rye 2s per bushel. * * * I get 2s, 4d a day and my board and have as much meat to eat three times a day as I like. * * * But clothes is dear; shoes, 5s; half-boots 16s; calico from 3d to 1s, 1d per yard; stockings 2s, 9d; flannel 4s per yard; superfine cloth from 4s, 6d to 1£ per yard; now all this is counted in English money. * * * We have two or three miles to carry our grist and four miles to go to the store; another thing is we have no brew-house near so we cannot get any yeast to bake with, so we are obliged to make risings * * * we sometimes have heavy bread * * * but with all inconveniences I bless God for sending me to America. * * * Let me know whether you will come to America or not. * * * You will want 1£, 10s to get up where I am, both old and young. * * * And when you get to the quarantine ground * * * the best way for you to come is to come up to Albany in a tow boat; when you get to Syracuse call for entertainment at the sign of the Farmer's Accommodation; and there you will find us out."

Phoenix was incorporated in 1818 and the first election was held in March of that year but the records have been burned and the names of the officers cannot be given.

The Stanwix Line.—The original cession of lands by the North American Indians to the English crown was secured at a treaty at Fort Stanwix, Nov. 1, 1768. The dividing line between the white and red men's countries, the former laying to the east thereof, for years afterwards known as the "Stanwix Line," was as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Tennessee river it followed the Ohio and Alleghany rivers to Kittaning; thence in a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehanna river; thence following that stream through the Alleghany, it passed by the way of Burnett's Hills and the eastern branch of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, into New York, having its northern terminus at the confluence of Canada and Wood creeks, Oneida county, a few miles from Rome.

The First Road and Stage Coach in Central New York are thus described in documentary history of New York "by a gentleman to a friend": "To remedy this inconvenience as to roads, the legislature of the state had, by an act passed in the session of 1797 taken the road from Fort Schuyler [now Rome] to Geneva under their patronage" [granting a lottery]. The inhabitants of the country through which the road passed subscribed four thousand days of work, "which they performed with fidelity and cheerfulness." This road 98 miles long, 64 feet wide and "paved with logs and gravel in the moist parts of the low country through which it passed," was so far improved beginning in the month of June 1797, that a stage started from Fort Schuyler on the 30th of September [1797] and arrived at the hotel in Geneva in the afternoon of the third day with four passengers. This line of road having been established by law," continues the writer, "not less than fifty families settled on it in the space of four months after it was opened."

Two or three years afterwards two coaches were running weekly over this road between Albany and Geneva; and the following taverns, at indicated distances apart, between Fort Schuyler and Geneva were open: From Fort Schuyler to Laird's, 10 miles; Van Epps', near Oneida Reservation, 6; Wemp's in Oneida Reservation, [Castle], 6; Sill's, at the Deep Spring, [Chittenango], 11; Keeler's, Junior, 12; Tyler's, Onondaga Hollow, 10; Rice's, Nine Mile Creek, 10; Cayuga Ferry, [Cayuga Bridge], 20; Powell's Hotel, Geneva, 13.

Commerce on the Oswego river in the early part of the past century was one of the main elements of prosperity for the frontiersmen of the Oneida country as it was called. Hundreds of tons of merchandise besides thousands of barrels of salt were handled all along the rivers that unite at Three River Point. Farmers' boys always found employment boating, the first thing most of them did upon leaving the farm, and the foundation for more than one fortune was laid by the wages paid the young man driving, poling or steering. Boats ascending from Oswego usually required two teams at Phoenix and some times three teams to make head. From there to the brick yard a mile and a half above the point it was easier "pulling." Usually extra horses were kept at these places. In later years the state has spent large sums of money on the Oswego canal, the substitute for the old river channel, and conditions are much better now. Division superintendents with their force of men keep the channel in condition.

Frenchman's Island Tradition. Several accounts agree that in 1792 and afterwards there lived on an island in Oneida lake, now known as Frenchman's Island, a Frenchman named Desvaines, his wife and two children, who were squatters. The tradition of the locality which the old inhabitant has told his children is that Count St. Hilary, a refugee from the French revolution, had sought to hide himself from the terrorists. They arrived on the island in the spring of 1791. The ensuing winter he passed with the Oneida Indians at the east end of the lake; having neither shelter nor provisions on his island. In the spring of 1792 they returned hither, where in a few days their child, Camille, the first birth in the settlement of Oswego county of a white child, was born. He that summer finished clearing six acres, and erected a pretty cottage with a neatly kept garden enclosed by lime trees. The cottage was roofed with bark and a few paces distant was an open shed used as a kitchen. The garden was divided by a walk, on both sides of which were flower beds made and kept by Madame Desvaines, in which were growing that summer sweet Williams, lady slippers and hyacinths. The garden beyond the house contained bush and kidney beans, cabbage, turnips, peas, watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, persil, string peas and potatoes. Behind the garden was a small apple orchard enclosed by a flourishing potato patch. The interior of the cabin contained a few trunks and chairs, an oval table, two small beds, a double barrelled gun and several books. The following year, the spring of 1793, the family was compelled to leave its island home, and Desvaines bought from George Scriba, who that same year founded the city of Rotterdam (Constantia), 1,000 acres "on easy terms" on the mainland near that place, where the last accounts represented the Frenchman and his family as living in a cottage with fullest enjoyment of life.

Pioneer Lost in 1792. The perils braved by the early pioneers of the town of Mexico were many. Oliver Stevens, living at Fort Brewerton in 1792, started one morning in the spring of that year to attend a town meeting for the town of Mexico which was to have been held in a house on Scriba's road near the present village of Mexico. Instead of taking the usual course following the beaten path by the way of the river or going east to Scriba's road by the lake shore, he struck boldly into the woods headed north carrying his gun and a lunch for mid-day. Along late in the afternoon he was beset by wolves. They were not bold but were persistent, driven forth by hunger after a long winter, and followed him doggedly. Finally one got uncomfortably close and he shot it. After dragging the carcass some distance he built a fire and removed the pelt. Here he lay on his back all night, keeping awake with great effort by walking round and round the fire and suffering considerably from cold. At daylight he turned, as he supposed, toward home. But all of that day he wandered in the woods, again a second night intending to keep vigilant watch for fear that if he slept he would be attacked by the wolves. But nature rebelled and he at last fell asleep, but awoke at daylight considerably refreshed. In a few hours, after wandering aimlessly, he reached the fort at Oswego, where he rested that day and night and returned home the next. The wolf pelt proved his claim to the bounty of \$40, besides being of considerable value in itself.

Block Houses in Oswego County.—In May, 1759, Gen. Amherst at Albany designed three military posts on Oneida lake and Col. James Montresor, Chief Engineer in America, was ordered to make plans for them. At the same time there was made the drawing for a post at Oswego for 1000 men. The Oneida lake posts were to be located, one at the north-east end for 50 men, one at the west end for 150 men and one at Oswego Falls for 100 men. There were to be intrenchments enclosing a block house and surrounded by a ditch. A swivel gun was to be mounted at each angle of the fort. Capt. John Montresor, son of Col. James Montresor, spoke of being at these posts in April, 1764, when he accompanied Col. John Bradstreet on his expedition to Oswego and up the lake to Niagara where Capt. Montresor also planned and executed military works. He reached the "Royal Block House," on the east end of Oneida lake on April 27, 1764, having ridden his horse from Fort Schuyler. He stopped over night at Fort Stanwix on the 26th and delivered dispatches to Col. Campbell. At 9 o'clock the next morning he set off on his horse reaching the lake at 2:30 p. m. There he was detained until the 30th waiting for boats to return from Fort Brewerton, when he proceeded "in a batteau," experiencing in the passage down the lake squally weather and rain, which "drove us on shore in a flurry" arriving at Fort Brewerton in the night. On May 1st he arrived "by water at the Onondaga Fall [Oswego Fall]. Heavy rains, very high waters and the banks overflowed and much land drowned." He proceeded by water and in "one and one-half hours arrived at Ontario."

Original Oneida Reservation.—That nation secured to itself by treaty with the state of New York at Fort Schuyler Sept. 22, 1788 in perpetuity the tract of land including a large part of the present counties of Madison and Oneida and a strip along the eastern line of Onondaga county. This treaty followed that made with the Onondagas in about ten days, the same commissioners serving in both cases. The Oneidas received "cash down" \$2,000 in money, \$2,000 in clothing and other goods, \$1,000 in provisions and \$500 to be used in building a grist and saw mill at their village. The Oneidas were also to receive \$600 in cash or goods annually. The northern half of their reservation the Oneidas were prohibited from leasing or selling; but the other (southern) portion—a strip four miles wide—could be leased in part or the whole not to exceed twenty-one years. The state further reserved to the Indians and others to land and encamp upon, viz: "One-half mile square at the distance of every six miles of the lands along the northern banks of the Oneida lake; one-half mile in breadth of the lands on each side of Fish creek; and a convenient piece of land at the fishing place in the Onondaga river about three miles from where it issues out of Oneida lake."

Oswego Geography in 1812. During the war of 1812 the war department at Washington issued an order which caused a good deal of merriment in Oswego and Onondaga counties, says the historian, Clark. Commodore Chauncey, commander on the lakes, was directed "to proceed forthwith with an armed vessel via the Oswego river to Onondaga Hollow to remove a quantity of ammunition from that place to Oswego." An official ordering "an armed vessel" 4 or 5 miles inland was evidently at fault in its geography.

HISTORIC PHOENIX

An Indian Village, 1653

Careful researches among the historical documents of the state and reference to the writings of the Jesuit Missionaries [See page 5] who came to the country of the Onondagas as early as 1642, and after that continued to come and go from year to year during the balance of that century, prove that the site of the present village of Phoenix was one of three chosen fishing grounds in Oswego county upon which stood Indian villages, more than a half century prior to the first settlement of whites. The other two localities were the mouth of the Salmon river and the outlet of Oneida river on the shore of that lake. The Indians, as has been shown in fact, located their villages all along the Oneida river, very plain evidences of one of their favorite spots being at Candee Hill (described on page 82).

So clear are the historians with respect to the Indian fishing village at Phoenix that they give its name, which was QUI-E-HOOK-GAH, meaning supplied with fish. The historian Beauchamp says it was located here as early as 1654. Father LeMoyné, the Jesuit [see in his account top of first column, 6 page] found a fishing village here a year earlier, when he stopped here two days, Aug. 17 and 18, 1653.

Place of the Tall Pines

In fact this locality was regarded by the Indians as the most favored of any on the river. On account of the large grove of tall pines which covered the east shore they gave to the spot the name KAH-NE-WO-NAH, "place of the tall pines."

Captain Barnes in his "Recollections" on page 20 speaks of the fact that the first settlers had to clear a considerable tract now occupied by nearly all of the village of Phoenix, of almost entirely pines. He clearly remembers the large pine stumps scattered about the little frontier settlement at the time he came here, as late as 1835. Yet, like an island surrounded by sea, this slope of pines which the Indians found so attractive, was completely environed by dense woods of beech, maple and hemlock. Oswego county is spoken of by many of the earliest French visitors—or the territory now comprising that county—as a land of large and thick forests.

Junction of Indian Trails

The foot of Three River Rift, the name which was applied here by the Jesuits, was then, before the river had been dammed up or had changed in its topography, attractive to the natives not alone because of its great fishing but for the reason that it was at the junction of three extensive Indian trails, respectively as follows: Following the river north to Oehougen and south to the Onondaga's council fire, was the main trail over which the war parties for years engaged with the French travelled; toward the east was that which led to the Oneidas' villages at the east end and south of Oneida lake, striking favored fishing spots on the different bends of the Oneida river and at the outlet of the lake where it crossed a trail running from Salmon river to the Onondaga

and continuing east in two branches skirting respectively the north and south shores of that lake. The third trail, separated from that leading to Oehougen after fording the little stream north of the village of Phoenix and turning to the north-east struck into the town of Mexico where it crossed the Little Salmon river above the present village of Mexico, then bent a trifle south in a long curve to the north-east, crossing Grindstone creek at the foot of the lower pond where it turned directly north terminating at the north of Salmon river. This was the trail which the Chevalier Champlain with a few hardy Frenchmen and a train of savage Hurons followed in 1616 [See page 76].

Butler and Brant Camped Here

Few places north of the Oneida river are as rich in Indian and Colonial history as is the beautiful slope upon which stands the village of Phoenix. In several places in this work are described the various camping parties at this place. But in a later period, not previously mentioned here, was that of the bloodthirsty Tories and Indians under the Mohawk Brant and the notorious Butler when they led a large party of English Hessians under the command of Sir John Johnson on a raid through the Scholarie and Mohawk valleys. It was in the last of September, 1780, that having arrived at Oswego they disembarked from vessels which brought them from Niagara. After a day's rest they began the ascent of the river, starting at midnight and reaching their first camping place at the foot of Three River Rift before dark. Here they left the river the next morning, striking camp before daylight and following the trail over to the big Oneida bend, thence to the lake which they crossed to the mouth of Chittenango creek. Returning, they ambushed a pursuing party near Oneida lake which they crossed pursuing the same course to Oswego they had taken in coming.

Sir William Johnson Was Here

Prior to the revolution this was the camping place of the renowned Sir William Johnson who mentions camping here on July 18, 1761, and reaching Oswego the next day to hold a "big talk" with all of the Indian tribes in America who could be induced to send representatives.

On the night of July 7, the preceding year, 1760, the largest colonial militia mustered in the American colonies after the French and Indian war, boiled their pots over fires among the pines at this place. They consisted of men from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, under the command of Col. Woodhull, who was bound for Oswego. They followed the sinuous course of the streams from Fort Brewerton going into camp here on the evening of the same day.

Baptists in Oswego County.—In 1836 there were fourteen churches, eleven clergymen and 1339 communicants in the Baptist association of Oswego county, viz: Colosse, C. Marshall, pastor, 161 members; Hannibal, P. Woodin, 257; Hastings, S. D. Dean, 68; Mexico, W. Frary, 109; New Haven, W. Frary, 72; Orwell, —, 43; Oswego, J. Waterman, J. Hallinbeck, C. W. Denison, 237; Palermo, A. Keith, 38; Phoenixville, N. Camp, 52; Pulaski, C. B. Taylor, 89; Parish, D. Martin, 30; Richland, E. Burdick, 84; Sandy Creek — 62; Volney, —, 39.

ANCIENT CITIES IN OSWEGO COUNTY

According to several authorities all of the country now comprised in Oswego county was, long before Columbus discovered America, occupied by a large colonization of Finns, Danes and Welshmen, who in the eighth and ninth centuries gradually moved south from Iceland, Greenland and Labrador to the St. Lawrence, and crossing that river spread themselves out along the south shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Antipodal Races Met Here

Dr. Mitchell (Archæ. Amer.) calls the country of the Ontario, that region especially described by him at the east end of the lake and a few miles to the west on its southern slopes, as the Antipodal Regions of the eighth and ninth centuries, where the Scandinavians crossing from Europe to north-eastern America and migrating southwest, and the fierce Tartars crossing from Asia to north-western America and migrating to the south-east met in bloody conflict which resulted in the extinction of the Scandinavians. Seven centuries later, the French sent their Jesuits down into this country and found the American Indian, who had descended from a race of Malays, which they in a sense resemble, who occupying caves in Ohio and Kentucky, were finally destroyed by the Tartars, who then moved into the south-west.

Found in Several Towns

While the original occupants of the Ontario lake region had become extinct, plainly discerned traces of their presence were apparent as late as 1820 and 1830. Remains of what are considered as traces of large cities and fortifications were, before the agriculturist began to plow the soil, found in the towns of Sandy Creek, Richland, Mexico, New Haven, Volney, Granby, Hannibal and Oswego.

One Work Covers Fifty Acres

"Eastward these fortifications have been traced 18 miles east of Manlius Square," says Antiquities of New York, 1821, " * * * and north as far as Sandy Creek, 14 miles from Sackets Harbor near which is one that covers 50 acres and contains unusually large fragments of strange pottery. There is one in the town of Onondaga (Pompey); one in Scipio; two near Auburn."

That Near Phoenix

The tracings of earthworks in the town of Granby, four miles from Phoenix, [described on page 35] is undoubtedly one of this vast system of works for defense ascribed to the 9th century. But these are not to be confounded with other tracings such as the old fort at Fulton which were the works of the English war parties in the 18th century. Large trees covering the sites of the former a century ago distinguished them from what were then forts of comparatively recent origin.

Defences at Cross Lake

"The remnant of ancient defences on the east bank of the Seneca river 6 miles south of Cross lake," says Antq. of N. Y., 1821, "and 10 miles south of the fort at Oswego was discovered as early as 1791. * * * The principal fort was described to be 220 yards in length and 55 yards in breadth. The banks and corresponding ditches were remarkably entire, as were two apertures opposite each other in the middle of the parallel-

logram, one opening to the water and the other facing the forest. About a half a mile south of the greater fort was a large half-moon. The banks and ditches of both were covered with trees that exhibited extremity of age."

Pre-Historic Ruins

In 1802, when a fringe of settlements lay along Oneida lake and river while in the eastern part of the county there was only the small hamlet of Redfield—west of which to Lake Ontario there was not a house—the interior of the county, an un-beaten wilderness, was penetrated by a missionary from the state of Massachusetts, the Rev. John Taylor, a graduate of Yale who entered this section from Redfield—coming in via Rome and Camden—where he was entertained by one named Johnson who, he says, "married a Pomroy." From that place he pushed west on horseback and crossed "a wilderness of 24 miles without a house," traveling over a road which he says was "cut out this summer—and is a tedious, hilly, rooty, muddy, stumpy, solitary road," to Lake Ontario where he stopped with a Mr. Hockley on the north branch of Sandy Creek four and one-half miles from Lake Ontario and there made his observations.

Evidences of Great Cities

"This is as fine a tract of country," he writes, "as I think I ever saw. It is heavy timbered; but the land is as rich as land can be. This town, and undoubtedly all of this country, has been, in some ancient period, thickly inhabited. In many places there are evident marks of houses having stood as thick as to join each other. The remains of old fireplaces built of stones—wells evidently dug and stoned to a considerable depth; and the remains of old forts and entrenchments—are all evidences of this fact."

Work of Iron and Powder

Speculating farther on the remarkable number of old forts and entrenchments which he found close to the two branches of the Sandy Creek—seven altogether—some of which were constructed in solid rock, he became lost in wonderment. Such works, he declares, could be constructed only with iron tools and in some cases only with a powerful explosive. He found trees of great dimensions (of equal size with others surrounding them) growing out of the tops of these forts—in some cases large trees were found laying in the trenches to the forts nearly decayed showing they had lain there a considerable time anterior to the beginning of American history. Pipes and earthen ware of a peculiar form, and curious coins "which," he writes, "cannot be read by the ignorant peasants and which I am fearful will be lost," were ploughed up in this section; a two-edged sword was also unearthed near the south branch of Sandy Creek, three and one-half miles from the lake. "Pieces of broken brick," he was informed, were found "in all the bands" that were ploughed. As an "evidence of this country having been formerly settled beyond what has been mentioned," he speaks of productions "left by an improved people," as currants, black and red, angelica, plantain, English pursely [parsely], high balsm and peppermint.

Was This of Nazareth

"By whom were these works wrought," he continues. "Not by the natives, surely; because in various parts of this county iron implements are dug and ploughed up. And if the natives ever had the art of working iron, it is not probable they would lose an art so useful. Further, nothing ever appeared in the natives which indicated

so much improvement in the art of self defence, as to build forts so regular as those are found to be. Again, the fort near Sandy Creek which is cut in the rock, must have been a work too stupendous for untaught savages to effect; and it is doubtful if it could be done without the use of powder. And there is a difficulty attending this fort—on condition, or suppose it to have been done by any European nation [as a defence against the light arms of savages], they would not have undertaken a work so arduous, when so little benefit could have been derived from it, in proportion to the work. * * What has become of this people? And why have we no history of such a nation as must have inhabited this part of the world? Were these the works of the ante-diluvians—or is this the land of Nazareth, to which Esdras says the ten tribes traveled, and were an hundred and twenty days on their journey? Or is it the Vine-land of the emigrant Swedes, who returned to their native country but once? Or are they ye works of Spaniards in searching for gold? Or was this land inhabited by the emigrant Mexican after the Spanish conquest? That these works were not done by French or English is beyond a doubt from various reasons too numerous to mention.”

Original Names in Oswego County.—

Caugh-de-noy, village—[Iroquois], Eel laying down; vast numbers of fish are said to have been caught here by the Indians who had a village at this place.

Brewerton (Oneida outlet) — Oh-sa-han-ny-tah [Onon.], Here the waters run from the lake. Sengh-kah [Oneida], Lake pours out.

Deer Creek — Gab-teh-nah [Iroq.], Small stream in the rushes; it flows through marshes.

Grindstone Creek — He-haw-ha-kee [Iroq.], Where there are nuts.

Little Salmon River—Kah-na-ta [Onon.], Place to find bark. Che-go-hage [Oneida], Large bark ready to be picked up.

Lake near Fulton — Ne-at-a-want-ha [Iroq.], Lake hiding from the river. Fish lake [Early Settlers].

Mexico Bay — Teh-no-ha-hah [Iroq.], Wide waters in the land.

New Haven Creek — Kah-dah-ko-gah [Iroq.], **Flao** of low wet ground.

Oneida Lake — Sa-ugh-ka [Onon.], Striped waters (from the Manlius and Pompey hills when the sun is right the surface of the lake appears striped blue and white). Lac Teetroguen des Onneions [Fr. Jes.] On-ha-do-ho-go [Oneida], Teshiroque [Mohawk and Dutch].

Oswego (the port) — Osh-wa-kee [Iroq.], See everywhere see nothing. Ochougen [Fr. Jes.].

Oswego Falls—Kah heh-sa-hegh [Iroq.], Place of the falls.

Oswego River—Swa-geh [Iroq.], Flowing out of two rivers. Riviere de la Onnontogues [Fr. Jes.], River of the Onondagas, leading to that nation.

Oswego Falls Indian Village—Kag-ne-wag-roge [Iroq.].

Peter Scotts Swamp—Ka-nugh-wa-ka [Onon.], Where rabbits run.

Ontario Lake — En-ton-no-ho-rons [Huron], Big water of the Hurons. Ska-nan-da-reh [Iroq.], Beautiful lake. Lac Ontario on des Iroquois [Fr. Jes.], Lake of the Ontario over of (on to) which are the Iroquois. Lac St. Francis [Champlain’s map, 1632.] Cadaraqui [Mohawks and early English].

Phoenix—Kah-ne-wo-nah [Iroq.], Place of the Tall Pines.

Phoenix, Indian Fishing Village—Qui-e-Hook-Gah [Iroq.], Supply with fish.

Salmon River—Heh-hah-wa-gah [Onon.], Where swim the sweet (delicious) fish. Ka-hi-agh-haghe [Oneidas], Plenty to eat of fishes. La Famine [Fr. Jes.], Where Gov. Barro’s troops famished.

Sandy Creek—He-kah-na-go-gah [Iroq.], Where there is much sand. Riviere de la Planche [Fr. Jes.].

Scribas Creek—Gab-teh-nah [Iroq.], Falling creek. Hegh-ka-nagh-hagh [Oneida], Creek dancing in the sun. Bruce creek [Early Settlers].

Three River Point — Te-n-nug-hu-ka [Iroq.], Where all of the rivers meet.

Towns of Oswego County. — Date of their erection and towns from whence they were taken; tracing each back successively to the original territory:

Amboy, March 25, 1830; from Williamstown; which was taken from Mexico.

Albion, March 24, 1825; from Richland; from Williamstown; from Mexico.

Constantia [Rotterdam], April 8, 1808; from Mexico; from Stenben Patent.

Boylston, Feb. 7, 1828; Orwell; Richland; Williamstown; Mexico.

Granby, April 20, 1818; Hannibal; Lysander, Onondaga Co.; Mexico; Military tract.

Hastings, April 20, 1825; Constantia; Mexico. Hannibal, Feb. 28, 1806; Lysander; Mexico; Military tract.

Mexico, April 10, 1792—re-organized Feb. 25, 1796; Whitestown, Herkimer Co.

New Haven, April 2, 1813; Mexico.

Orwell, Feb. 28, 1817; Richland; Williamstown; Mexico.

Oswego, April 20, 1818; Hannibal; Lysander; Mexico; Military tract.

Palermo, April 4, 1832; Volney; Mexico.

Parish, March 20, 1828; Mexico.

Redfield, March 14, 1800; Mexico.

Richland, Feb. 20, 1807; Williamstown; Mexico.

Seriba, April 5, 1811; Fredericksburg [see Volney]; Mexico.

Sandy Creek, March 24, 1825; Richland; Williamstown; Mexico.

Schreppel, April 4, 1832; Volney; Mexico.

Volney, April 5, 1811; erected first as the town of Fredericksburg, March 21, 1806; from Mexico.

Williamstown, March 24, 1804; Mexico.

West Monroe, March 21, 1839; Constantia; Mexico.

The First American Flag was accepted by congress and adopted by resolution by that body June 14, 1777. It was made by Betsey Ross in 1776 at No. 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, where she was visited by Robert Morris and George Ross, a committee of congress appointed to see the colors when they were completed that they might report upon the design. They were accompanied by George Washington who had just been made commander-in-chief of the American army.

The Phoenix Rural Cemetery Association was incorporated April 27, 1863, with the following officers:—M. S. Cushman, president; D. D. McKoon, secretary; Oliver Breed, Charles W. Candee, William Leslie, G. G. Breed, Edmund Merry, Amasa P. Hart, Davis Conger, Gouverneur M. Sweet, Samuel Avery and William Hart, trustees.

Block Houses near Phenix were erected in 1759, from plans drawn by Col. James Montessor, "Chief Engineer of America," as he signed himself, in May of that year. They were located, one at the northeast end of Oneida lake, for a garrison of 50 men [Woodcreek], one at Brewerton for 150 men and the third at Oswego Falls for 100 men. There were intrenchments enclosing a block

house surrounded by a ditch. A swivel gun was mounted at each angle of the redoubts. Capt. John Montessor, son of the designer of these works, visited them with Bradstreet's expedition in April, 1764.

The First Tax Payers on the Oswego river at or near Phenix, as shown by the records of 1798, were Stephen Lush and Daniel Phenix.

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FURNITURE & FND.—F W Bakes, H S Withers.

INDEX TO "GRIP'S" HISTORICAL SOUVENIR OF PHENIX.

Avery, DeSamuel 23
Avery, CW 41
Avery's Cabinet shop 25
Alpha Theta 77
Allon, RY 53
Ancient Cities, Os Co 90
Board of Trade 4, 75
Baptist church 16
Baptists in Oswego Co 89
Barnes Recollections 20
Breed, Oliver 24
Battle Mann's farm 8
Bank, Phenix (88)—Rob'try 58
Betts, Ira 58
Baker, EB & L 71
Burke, SW 12
Bus Men Phenix 1862, 43; sk 42
Bridge 5—construction 24—
old 4; sk 44
Bridges, County 43
Base Ball Team 27; sk 51
Baldwins Island 13
Beecham, Rev PH 32
Bishops Res & Farm 67
Babcock Market 86
Block Houses 88
County officers, First 31
Cander, C W 31—Reminis-
(ences 35
Catholic church 32
County Seat Question 11
Clerks, County 33
Child, First born 5
Cloud, Rev RM 16
Champlain's Expedition 76
Congregational church 55
Deekers Res, JL 71
Driving Dist 73
Distances Oswego canal 42
Dunn, construction, 25
—Supplies power 48
Epworth League 36—Jun-
[or 50; sk 79
Eastern Star 57
Earthworks, Historic 35
Emigrants, Oswego 87
Fly in, Summit 23
Firemen 30
Flag, 1st in Phenix 17

Flag, 1st in Phenix 17
Flag, 2nd American 91
Forresters 41; sk 42
Fuller, C J 70
Football Team 52
Fox, HD 74
Forts, Oswego 37
Fire of 1872, 21—of 1894 32
Frontier Expedition 75
French Claim Territory 56
Fugitive, Capture of 17
First Lords of Soil 82
First Road & Coach 87
Frenchmen's Island Tra-
dition 88
G A R 45
Good Templars 33
Grist Mill, 1st in Phenix 38
Gilberts Mills 22
Governors NY 46
Grange 43
Gilbert, Joseph 47
Hapt, AP 26
Hakes, FW 66
Hamill, AP 67
High School Athletes 51
Henderson, GD 52
Hawks Res, AW 69
Hutchinson Res, EG 69
Historic Phenix 89
Hughes, N A 53
Island Tradition 8
Indian Villages 33
Jesuits, Path of 5
Jennings, WH 72
Kings Daughters 76
L'Hommedieus Purchase 39
Ladies Aid Baptist ch 23
Latham, RD 54
Legislation 47
Lansom Coach 65
Military Tract 15
Masons 57; sk 60
Macabees 56
McChurch 17
Merriam, A & AP & AW 78
Merriam, HD 79
Newspapers, Phenix 18
Names, Original Os Co 91
Oswego Falls Res 16—Fort 63
Odd Fellows 8
Oswego Albany 18th Cent 58
Oswego & Oneida R, 1757 55
Oneidas Resery 88
Oswego River, size, 86
—commerce 87
Oswego, how named 84
Oswego River Paper Mills 83
Oswego Canal & Lock 84
Oswego Geography 1812 88
Phenix, Descrip 1—Incorp 87
—Frotting 25—Purchase 36—Press 53—History 4—
Register 38
Plaided, Lyman 42
Pendergast, Stephen 77
Postoffice 58
Pioneer Roads, 1790 21
Photographer, Veteran 46
Photography 46
Pioneers Oswego 84
Phenix T & P Co 85
Pathfinder 86
Pioneer Lost 86
Pioneers Relics 25
Railroads, County 43
Richardson, JB 44
Richards, Dr CW 55
Russ, BB & A & H C 61
Reilly, OM 31
River opposite Phenix 6
Rum traffic, Oswego 82
Roosevelt Purchase 81
Ruins, Pre-Historic 84
Rural Cemetery 91
Sparrow, WE 21
Silk Mill 73
Schroepfel Settlement, 10
—Org 13—Homestead 29
Store, 1st Phenix 16
School 80—Faculty 81—
Board 81—diagram 82—
—1st Schroepfel 51
Seriba, Purchase 44
Supervisors 32
Senators, Oswego 36
Sheriffs, Oswego 36
Seamans, JT 59
Smith, FL 64

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